



CANADA

# THE LABOUR GAZETTE



933

LABOUR DAY 1959

Published Monthly by the

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

CANADA

Vol. LIX

No. 8

AUGUST 31, 1959

# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Official Journal of the Department of Labour, Canada

Hon. Michael Starr, Minister

A. H. Brown, Deputy Minister

Published Monthly in  
English and French

## Editorial Staff

Editor

W. S. Drinkwater

Editor, French Edition

Guy de Merlis

Assistant Editor

W. R. Channon

Circulation Manager

J. E. Abbey

Cover Photograph

National Film Board

| Vol. LIX, No. 8                                              | CONTENTS | AUGUST 31, 1959 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Employment Review .....                                      |          | 777             |
| Collective Bargaining Review .....                           |          | 790             |
| Notes of Current Interest .....                              |          | 796             |
| Items of Labour Interest from House of Commons .....         |          | 803             |
| International Association, Employment Security Personnel ..  |          | 805             |
| Labour Day Messages .....                                    |          | 808             |
| Professional Distribution of Women .....                     |          | 813             |
| Training and Re-training of Older Workers .....              |          | 814             |
| 50 Years Ago This Month .....                                |          | 815             |
| International Labour Organization:                           |          |                 |
| 43rd Conference Adopts International Labour Instruments ..   |          | 816             |
| Canada Ratifies Abolition of Forced Labour Convention ..     |          | 827             |
| 142nd Session of ILO Governing Body .....                    |          | 827             |
| Teamwork in Industry .....                                   |          | 828             |
| Industrial Relations and Conciliation:                       |          |                 |
| Certification Proceedings .....                              |          | 829             |
| Conciliation Proceedings .....                               |          | 831             |
| Labour Law:                                                  |          |                 |
| Legal Decision Affecting Labour .....                        |          | 834             |
| Recent Regulations under Provincial Legislation .....        |          | 834             |
| Unemployment Insurance:                                      |          |                 |
| Monthly Report on Operations .....                           |          | 839             |
| Decision of Umpire .....                                     |          | 840             |
| Labour Conditions in Federal Government Contracts .....      |          | 843             |
| Prices and the Cost of Living .....                          |          | 849             |
| Publications Recently Received in Department's Library ..... |          | 851             |
| Labour Statistics .....                                      |          | 855             |

CORRESPONDENCE—Address letters dealing with editorial matters to the Editor, those dealing with subscriptions to the Circulation Manager. SUBSCRIPTIONS—Canada: \$2 per year, single copies 25 cents each; all other countries: \$4 per year, single copies 50 cents each; Send remittance by cheque or post office money order, payable to the Receiver-General of Canada, to The Queen's Printer, % Superintendent of Government Publications, Ottawa. All subscriptions payable in advance. SPECIAL GROUP SUBSCRIPTION OFFER—Five or more annual subscriptions, \$1 per subscription (Canada only). Send remittance, payable to the Receiver-General of Canada, to the Circulation Manager. BOUND VOLUMES—\$5 per copy delivered in Canada, \$7 per copy to other countries. CHANGE OF ADDRESS—Please attach label showing previous address.

Authorized as Second Class Mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

# EMPLOYMENT REVIEW

ECONOMICS AND RESEARCH BRANCH

## Current Situation

Another substantial increase in activity raised the employment level by 153,000 between June and July. This gain, when added to that of previous months, has made this year's employment expansion one of the largest on record. In the four months of heaviest seasonal demand for labour—mid-March to mid-July—the economy has provided more than 650,000 additional jobs. This represents an increase of 12 per cent, larger than for the corresponding period of the past three years and equal to that of 1955. The employment total in July, 6,206,000, was up 3 per cent over the year.

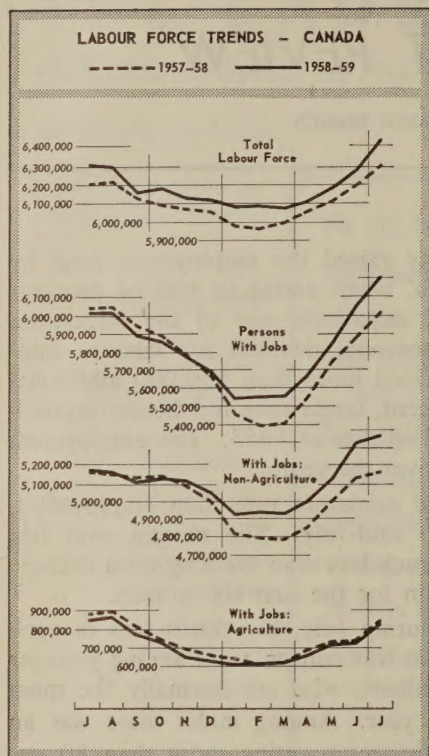
The labour force expanded at a more moderate rate than employment, increasing by 357,000 from mid-March to mid-July. The margin over last year rose to 120,000 by July, which is not much less than the long-term average and considerably more than the average gain for the first six months.

Of the total increase in employment during July, two-thirds was in agriculture and 95 per cent were males. The gain was concentrated among younger workers because of the heavy influx of students, who are normally the main source of additional labour at this time of year. Among males there was an increase of 130,000 in the 14-19 age group, representing more than 80 per cent of the total increase in the number of men with jobs. For females there was an increase of 60,000 teenage girls with jobs, with off-setting decreases in most other age groups.

The increase in job opportunities had a noticeable effect on the proportion of the population participating in the labour force (i.e., either working or seeking work). This was particularly true for teenagers. Among males aged 14-19 the participation rate fell sharply through most of 1958 and the first half of 1959. In July it recovered to a level almost as high as a year ago, although it was still lower than in previous years. The participation rate for females in this age group also showed a sharp recovery from the low levels of this spring.

Since the net increase in jobs was accompanied by an almost equal net increase in entrants into the labour force, there was little change in the level of unemployment during July. The number seeking work fell only 6,000 between June and July, to a total of 228,000. The number on temporary layoff, at 12,000, was also down slightly over the month. The comparable figures for the same time last year were 291,000 "seekers" and 19,000 on temporary layoff.

The last half of the month saw unemployment increase in a number of manufacturing centres in Ontario, and in parts of British Columbia affected by the strike of woodworkers. In total, however, the local labour market picture was still much better than a year ago. At this time last year there were still 27 areas with a substantial labour surplus. By the end of July this year, the number in this category had been reduced to one.



In nonfarm industries, the employment margin over last year rose to 199,000, almost 4 per cent. The construction industry was the main factor in the strong advance in July. Progress in this industry had been rather slow in earlier months because of delays in road and highway projects and a drop in the number of new housing starts. During July, however, road building got well underway and was supported by renewed expansion in industrial and commercial building. As a result, employment in the industry was again well above last year's level.

More modest gains were recorded in most of the other main industry subdivisions. Of these, services continued to account for a major part of the increase over last year. Only in mining was employment still lower than a year earlier. Total manufacturing employment, though higher than last year, has been rising more slowly in recent months than is usual at this time of year. In some parts of manufacturing, however, the expansion since last fall has been quite rapid. This is

particularly true in the manufacture of iron and steel products, especially primary steel, sheet metal and heating and cooking appliances.

Weakness in demand for transportation equipment has been one of the main factors retarding the advance of employment in manufacturing as a whole. Employment in this group of industries in May was down 11 per cent over the year in spite of a considerable gain in motor vehicles and parts. Most of the decrease is concentrated in aircraft manufacturing, in which employment was down to two-thirds of its 1957 peak. Almost all of this drop was in Ontario, resulting from the cancellation of the Arrow program; employment in the Quebec aircraft industry has been fairly stable in recent months, and new contracts recently awarded should boost employment there.

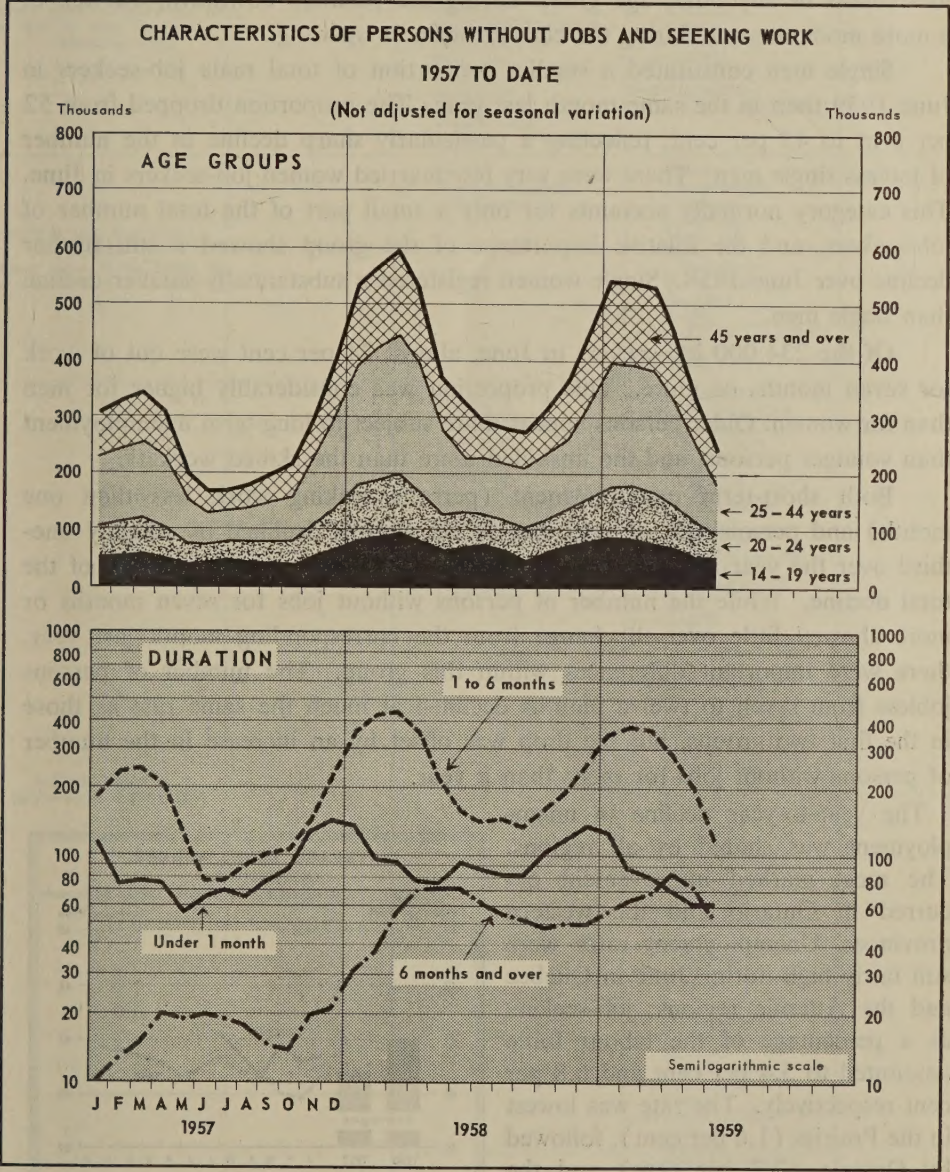
Those employed in manufacturing have been working longer hours this year. In the first five months of 1959, the average work week was 40.9 hours, up from 40.4 hours a year earlier. Longer hours were evident in most industries, particularly in textile and rubber.

Industrial disputes were more prevalent during July than they have been since last fall. In all, some 38,000 workers were on strike at the end of the month, close to last year's peak of 42,500, in October. The strike of woodworkers in British Columbia accounted for almost all of this year's total.

# Characteristics of the Unemployed

Unemployment has been falling fairly steadily since the end of last year and by mid-July amounted to 3.5 per cent of the labour force compared with 4.6 per cent in July 1958. The decline stems from two developments. The first is a substantial increase in employment, and the second is the relatively slow rate at which the labour force has expanded during the past year.

The decline in unemployment has involved both sexes and all age groups. In June, male job-seekers,\* accounting for 85 per cent of the total, showed a year-to-year decline of 77,000; females were 13,000 lower than a year before.



\* Refers to persons without jobs and seeking work, *The Labour Force*, DBS.

At mid-year the number of men seeking work constituted 4.2 per cent of the male labour force compared with 5.9 per cent a year before. For women the percentage had dropped from 3.2 to 2.3.

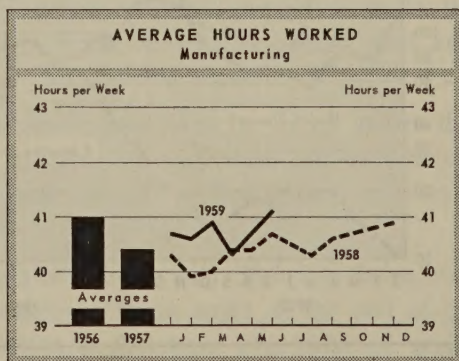
People 20 to 24 years of age registered the largest percentage decrease in job seekers during the past year. Unemployed men 64 years of age and over were still having difficulty finding jobs, the number seeking work being virtually the same as in June 1958. Boys and girls 14 to 19 years of age continued to have the highest rates of unemployment, with one of every eleven in the labour force seeking a job in June. Teenage job-seekers rose less sharply than job-seekers in any other age group during the business downturn, but fell at a more moderate rate during the current business upswing.

Single men constituted a smaller proportion of total male job-seekers in June 1959 than in the same month last year. The proportion dropped from 52 per cent to 48 per cent, reflecting a particularly sharp decline in the number of jobless single men. There were very few married women job-seekers in June. This category normally accounts for only a small part of the total number of job-seekers, and the relative importance of the group showed a still further decline over June 1958. Single women registered a substantially smaller decline than single men.

Of the 234,000 job-seekers in June, almost 24 per cent were out of work for seven months or more. This proportion was considerably higher for men than for women. Older persons appear more subject to long-term unemployment than younger persons, and the unskilled more than the skilled workers.

Both short-term unemployment (persons seeking work less than one month) and persons out of work one to six months declined by roughly one-third over the year and between them accounted for about 90 per cent of the total decline. While the number of persons without jobs for seven months or more showed little over-all change from the corresponding month last year, there were important differences within this group. The number of persons jobless from seven to twelve months declined at much the same rate as those in the first two groups, but the drop was offset by an increase in the number of persons without jobs for more than a year.

The year-to-year decline in unemployment was shared by all regions. The most marked improvement occurred in Ontario and the western provinces. Unemployment rates were still fairly high during June in Quebec and the Atlantic regions; job-seekers as a percentage of the labour force amounted to 5.4 per cent and 6.8 per cent respectively. The rate was lowest in the Prairies (1.6 per cent), followed by Ontario (2.7 per cent) and the Pacific (3.9 per cent).



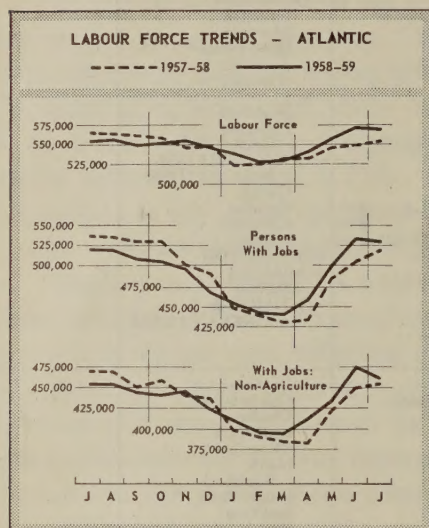
# CLASSIFICATION OF LABOUR MARKET AREAS—JULY 1959

|                                                                                                                     | SUBSTANTIAL<br>LABOUR SURPLUS | MODERATE<br>LABOUR SURPLUS                                                                                                                                                                                                        | APPROXIMATE<br>BALANCE                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | LABOUR<br>SHORTAGE |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
|                                                                                                                     | Group 1                       | Group 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Group 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Group 4            |
| METROPOLITAN AREAS<br>(labour force 75,000 or more)                                                                 | WINDSOR ←                     | Quebec-Levis<br>St. John's<br>Vancouver-<br>New Westminster                                                                                                                                                                       | Calgary<br>Edmonton<br>→ HALIFAX<br>Hamilton<br>Montreal<br>Ottawa-Hull<br>Toronto<br>Winnipeg                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                    |
| MAJOR INDUSTRIAL<br>AREAS<br>(labour force 25,000-75,000; 60<br>per cent or more in non-agri-<br>cultural activity) |                               | Corner Brook<br>Cornwall<br>Joliette<br>Lac St. Jean<br>New Glasgow<br>NIAGARA<br>PENINSULA ←<br>OSHAWA ←<br>PETERBOROUGH ←<br>Rouyn-Val d'Or<br>Saint John<br>Shawinigan<br>Sherbrooke<br>→ SYDNEY<br>Trois Rivières<br>Victoria | Brantford<br>Farnham<br>Granby<br>→ FORT WILLIAM-<br>PORT ARTHUR<br>Guelph<br>Kingston<br>Kitchener<br>London<br>→ MONCTON<br>→ SARNIA<br>Sudbury<br>→ TIMMINS-<br>KIRKLAND LAKE                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                    |
| MAJOR AGRICULTURAL<br>AREAS<br>(labour force 25,000-75,000; 40<br>per cent or more in agriculture)                  |                               | Barrie<br>Thetford-Megantic-<br>St. Georges                                                                                                                                                                                       | Brandon<br>Charlottetown<br>Chatham<br>Lethbridge<br>Moose Jaw<br>North<br>Battleford<br>Prince Albert<br>Red Deer<br>Regina<br>→ RIVIERE DU LOUP<br>Saskatoon<br>→ YORKTON                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                    |
| MINOR AREAS<br>(labour force 10,000-25,000)                                                                         |                               | Brampton<br>CENTRAL<br>VANCOUVER<br>ISLAND ←<br>Drummondville<br>Fredericton<br>Newcastle<br>Okanagan Valley<br>Rimouski<br>St. Stephen<br>Sorel<br>Summerside<br>Victoriaville                                                   | → BATHURST<br>→ BEAUHARNOIS<br>→ BELLEVILLE-<br>TRENTON<br>Bracebridge<br>Bridgewater<br>→ CAMPBELLTON<br>→ CHILLIWACK<br>Cranbrook<br>→ DAUPHIN<br>→ DAWSON CREEK<br>Drumheller<br>→ EDMUNDSTON<br>Galt<br>→ GASPE<br>Goderich<br>Grand Falls<br>Kamloops<br>→ KENTVILLE<br>Kitimat<br>Lachute-St. Therese<br>Lindsay<br>Listowel<br>Medicine Hat<br>→ MONTMAGNY<br>North Bay<br>Owen Sound<br>Pembroke<br>→ PORTAGE<br>LA PRAIRIE<br>→ PRINCE GEORGE<br>Prince Rupert<br>→ QUEBEC<br>NORTH SHORE<br>Ste. Agathe-<br>St. Jerome<br>St. Hyacinthe<br>St. Jean<br>St. Thomas<br>Sault Ste. Marie<br>Simcoe<br>Stratford<br>Swift Current<br>→ TRAIL-NELSON<br>Truro<br>→ VALLEYFIELD<br>Walkerton<br>Weyburn<br>→ WOODSTOCK<br>Woodstock-Ingersoll<br>Yarmouth |                    |

→ The areas shown in capital letters are those that have been reclassified during the month; an arrow indicates the group from which they moved. For an explanation of the classification system used, see page 339, March issue.

# Employment Situation in Local Areas

## ATLANTIC



Between June and July the over-all employment situation in the Atlantic region showed very little change. An estimated 530,000 persons had jobs in July, some 3,000 fewer than in the previous month but 12,000 more than a year before. Farm employment expanded as usual in response to demand for farm help, but the gain was offset by reduced activity in some non-farm industries. Seasonal slackening occurred in fishing, fish processing and logging. Coal mines in Nova Scotia operated steadily during the month, ending a series of periodic shutdowns that began early last summer. Apart from the steel industry, which showed a further employment gain during the month, there was little

evidence of improvement in heavy manufacturing. The construction industry was fairly active during July but most types of skilled construction tradesmen were still in plentiful supply.

While total employment was higher than in July 1958, weaknesses were still evident in a number of key industries. Pulpwood logging, which provided jobs for some 15,000 workers during the summer of 1957, employed only about half that number this summer. Sawmilling was more active this year than in 1958 but market conditions have shown little real change and stocks of lumber were excessive in most areas.

The general level of manufacturing employment shows little improvement. The pulp and paper products industry has registered an advance of 5 per cent over the year, and prospects have also brightened in iron and steel, where some workers have been recalled. In both industries, however, the employment gains have been smaller than the earlier losses. The transportation equipment industry has been a major source of weakness during the last year owing to reduced orders in shipbuilding, aircraft and railway rolling stock.

Unemployment was lower than last year in almost all local areas. The classification of the 21 areas in the region at the end of July was as follows (last year's figures in brackets): in substantial surplus, 0 (1); in moderate surplus, 9 (15); in balance, 12 (5).

## Local Area Developments

**Halifax** (metropolitan) was reclassified from Group 2 to Group 3. Seasonal expansion resulted in greater job opportunities in this area. Skilled construction workers were in fairly strong demand; however, construction experienced delays due to unfavourable weather. Total industrial employment in Halifax was 3.6 per cent higher than a year earlier in May. All industries shared in the improvement, with gains ranging from 1 per cent in manufacturing to 11 per cent in construction.

## LABOUR MARKET CONDITIONS

| Labour Market Areas     | Labour Surplus |           |           |           | Approximate Balance |           | Labour Shortage |           |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
|                         | 1              |           | 2         |           | 3                   |           | 4               |           |
|                         | July 1959      | July 1958 | July 1959 | July 1958 | July 1959           | July 1958 | July 1959       | July 1958 |
| Metropolitan.....       | —              | 3         | 5         | 7         | 7                   | 2         | —               | —         |
| Major Industrial.....   | 1              | 10        | 15        | 13        | 10                  | 3         | —               | —         |
| Major Agricultural..... | —              | 2         | 4         | 4         | 10                  | 8         | —               | —         |
| Minor.....              | —              | 12        | 27        | 36        | 31                  | 10        | —               | —         |
| Total.....              | -1             | 27        | 51        | 60        | 58                  | 23        | —               | —         |

**St. John's** (metropolitan) remained in Group 2. The employment situation changed very little between June and July. Construction activity was maintained at a high level despite the fact that housing starts during the first half of the year were substantially lower than in the comparable period last year. Construction of a \$13-million university building is expected to provide jobs for several hundred workers. The usual movement of farm labourers from Newfoundland to Ontario helped to reduce the level of unemployment.

**Sydney** (major industrial) was reclassified from Group 1 to Group 2. Resumption of full-scale mining operations was a significant development in this area. Employment in local fish plants slackened as the lobster fishing season came to an end about mid-month. The construction industry showed continuing strength: house-building activity was maintained at a higher level than last year.

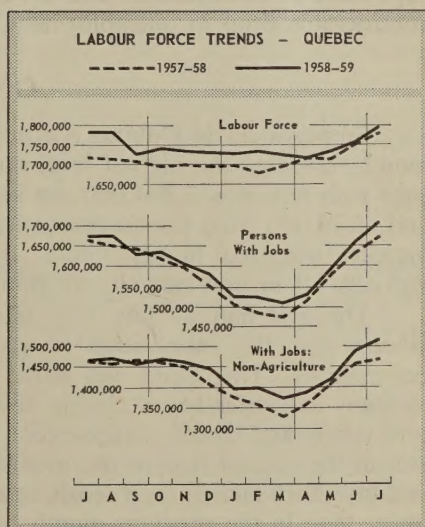
**Moncton** (major industrial) was reclassified from Group 2 to Group 3. Apart from seasonal influences, the employment situation changed very little over the month in the Moncton area. The general level of industrial employment continued higher than last year.

**Kentville, Bathurst, Campbellton, Edmundston and Woodstock** (minor) were reclassified from Group 2 to Group 3.

## QUEBEC

Employment in the Quebec region was substantially higher in July. At mid-month, the number of persons with jobs was estimated to be 1,716,000, an increase of 56,000 since June and 42,000 more than a year ago. In contrast to last year, when agriculture accounted for almost the entire gain in employment during the month, more than half of the increase this year occurred in non-farm occupations. It was the largest June-to-July increase in non-farm employment in many years.

Construction employment played a large part in the improved non-farm job situation. Industrial, commercial and institutional building was especially active; residential building declined moder-



ately. Summer employment in forestry was markedly higher than last year, and the seasonal downturn occurred later. At the end of May, mining employment was also higher than a year ago, largely due to increased output of iron ore.

Manufacturing employment at the end of May was slightly higher than in the same month last year. There was greater activity in the textile, clothing, leather, transportation equipment and wood products industries. In some instances, the level of employment in these industries had reached a point higher than either the 1958 or the 1957 figure at this time of year. Further expansion in the aircraft and shipbuilding industry is expected to result from new contracts recently received. Reports also indicate that production in primary and secondary textile plants will be resumed at relatively high levels after the vacation period.

There was a further decline in unemployment during July. At the end of the month, half of the region's labour market areas were in the balanced, and half in the moderate surplus, category. Last year all but three of the 24 labour market areas had a labour surplus.

### Local Area Developments

**Montreal** (metropolitan) remained in Group 3. Employment in construction and manufacturing expanded further during the month. In response to the high level of construction activity, employment rose in plants manufacturing building materials. Improved production was reported in most firms manufacturing iron and steel goods. Increased hiring in the transportation equipment industry was reported during the month as a result of new contracts in the aircraft and shipbuilding industries.

**Quebec-Levis** (metropolitan) remained in Group 2. Activity was brisk in the woods; saw and planing mills worked at capacity. Holidays prevailed at textile mills and clothing factories but reports indicated that workers would be recalled earlier than last year.

**Rivière du Loup** (major agricultural) and **Beauharnois, Gaspé, Montmagny, Quebec North Shore and Valleyfield** (minor) were reclassified from Group 2 to Group 3. The continuing high level of employment in the woods, a further expansion of construction and a seasonal rise in farm activity resulted in a considerable drop in unemployment.

### ONTARIO

Employment in Ontario continued a greater than seasonal rise during the month, reaching the highest level on record at mid-July. The number of persons with jobs was 2,294,000, an increase of 55,000 from the previous month and of 73,000 from the previous year. About two-fifths of the month-to-month increase occurred in agriculture; the increase over the year, however, was virtually all in non-agricultural industries.

The first half of July was marked by a steady increase in demand for labour, with the anticipation of manpower shortages in a number of skilled occupations. This trend was partly arrested in the latter part of the month as many industries began closing down their plants for annual vacations, inventory taking and model change-over. Motor vehicle production came to a standstill in the second half of the month, owing to shutdowns for annual holidays and inventory taking. As a result, total production in July was about 15 per cent lower than in the previous month but was 26 per cent above last year's level.

The general upward trend of manufacturing production and employment extended to both durable and non-durable consumer goods and to some capital goods. Most noticeable was the improvement in the output of steel, agricultural implements and other iron and steel products. Employment in these industries, which had been in a rather depressed state through most of 1958, has now reached an all-time high. At mid-July, the steel mills operated at almost 95 per cent of rated capacity, compared with less than 70 per cent a year earlier. In the farm implements industry large-scale seasonal layoffs, usual at this time of year, have thus far been averted by a diversification of production.

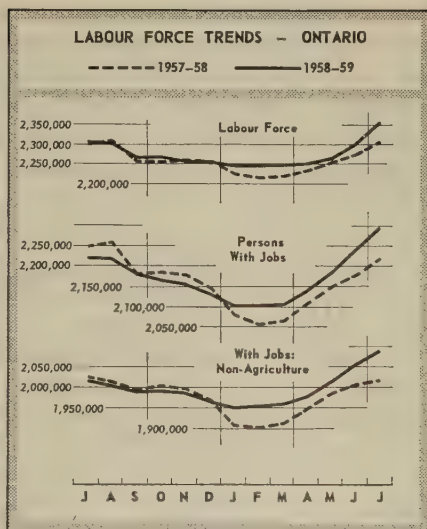
Construction activity continued to increase seasonally, aided by an upturn in new housing starts after a decline in the previous month, but total construction employment has not reached last year's level.

An unusually large increase in the labour force during the month, due chiefly to the influx of high school students, has been the cause, together with layoffs, of a slight rise in unemployment. However, the level of unemployment is below last year. Seven of the 34 areas in the region were reclassified during the month, three from the moderate surplus to the balanced category, and four (the areas where model change-over has affected the auto industry) from the balanced to the moderate surplus category. The area classification at the end of July was as follows (last year's figures in brackets): in substantial surplus, 1 (2); in moderate surplus, 6 (14); in balance, 27 (18).

### Local Area Developments

**Metropolitan Areas with Classification Unchanged:** **Hamilton** (Group 3). Employment remained considerably higher than last year. The iron and steel products industries showed the greatest buoyancy. The automobile plant plans the shortest model change shutdown in several years. In a number of other industries, plants were shut down in July for vacations. **Ottawa-Hull** (Group 3). Employment conditions continued to improve, and labour shortages were avoided only by the influx of students and workers from outside points. Activity in sawmills and in the pulp and paper industry in the area continued at a high level. **Toronto** (Group 3). Economic activity remained high, despite a slow-down during the month due to vacation shutdowns. A high volume of production and new hirings were reported both in consumer durables and non-durables, particularly in meat packing, agricultural implements, fabricated and structural steel, and light electrical apparatus and supplies.

**Windsor** (metropolitan) was reclassified from Group 2 to Group 1. Layoffs for inventory-taking in the motor vehicles and supplies industries, followed by plant shutdowns for annual holidays, resulted in increased unemployment. It is expected that production will be resumed in the first half of September, after several idle weeks for model change-over.

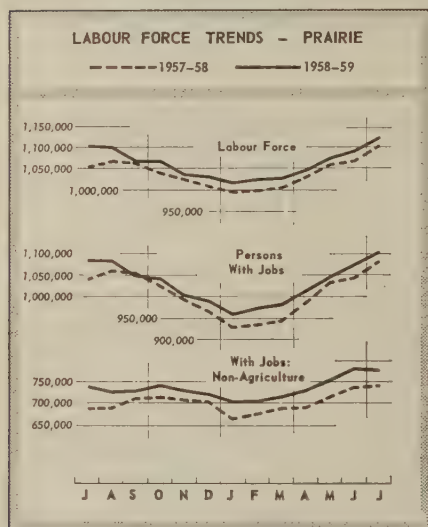


**Niagara Peninsula, Oshawa and Peterborough** (major industrial) were reclassified from Group 3 to Group 2. The reclassification was mainly the result of plant shutdowns for annual holidays.

**Sarnia and Timmins-Kirkland Lake** (major industrial) were reclassified from Group 2 to Group 3.

**Belleville-Trenton** (minor) was reclassified from Group 2 to Group 3.

## PRAIRIE



Economic activity on the Prairies maintained its usual mid-summer buoyancy. July employment was estimated at 1,105,000, an increase of 32,000 from the month before. Hay cutting, work on specialty and irrigated crops, and preparations for harvest caused a large increase, amounting to 38,000, in the farm work force.

Stands of wheat, barley and flax were heavy in Manitoba and crops were generally quite good in south-central and eastern Saskatchewan and in central Alberta. Next to the international boundary and in large areas around Saskatoon and Battleford, however, as well as in eastern Alberta and in part of the Peace River district, most crops were reported

moderate to poor. Damage from grasshoppers, cutworms and hail was not excessive.

Industrial employment, usually stable in the holiday season, was not quite as strong as usual but nevertheless remained more than 5 per cent higher than a year earlier. Steadiest during the month were the trade and service industries, which during the first half of this year have increased employment levels over 1958 by 5 and 3 per cent respectively. Manufacturing employment moved from fractionally above the 1958 levels early in the year to about 4 per cent higher at mid-year, with the largest gains in iron and steel products. Employment in food and beverages also improved. Some weaknesses persisted in transportation equipment and products of petroleum and coal. In construction, the seasonal decline in the first quarter of the year was much smaller than usual, with employment roughly 20 per cent higher than in the same period of 1958. It has continued strong during the second quarter and at the end of May was 6 per cent above the very high level of 1958.

Unemployment in the Prairie region was lower than last year. Five labour market areas were reclassified during the month to categories denoting reduced unemployment. In all 20 areas the demand and supply of labour were in balance at the end of July. At this time in 1958 two areas were in moderate surplus and 18 were in balance.

### Local Area Developments

**Calgary, Edmonton and Winnipeg** (metropolitan) remained in Group 3. Agriculture and summer resorts took on new workers while metropolitan activity remained high. Forest fires in the north of Alberta curtailed woods operations,

although some men were employed in fire fighting. In the Winnipeg area, demand for workers at the large construction sites in the north of the province appeared to have levelled off. In the city, shortages of sewing machine operators and other skilled personnel were evident. Unskilled help was readily available.

**Fort William-Port Arthur** (major industrial) was reclassified from Group 2 to Group 3. Construction, navigation and transportation labour requirements increased during the month and mining continued at a high level. Grain elevators did some hiring as shipments increased in July. Total grain movements in the crop year, however, were about 10 per cent lower than last year. The bus and aircraft plant began layoffs in preparation for the removal of its operations to Montreal.

**Yorkton** (major agricultural), **Dauphin**, **Portage la Prairie**, and **Dawson Creek** (minor) were reclassified from Group 2 to Group 3.

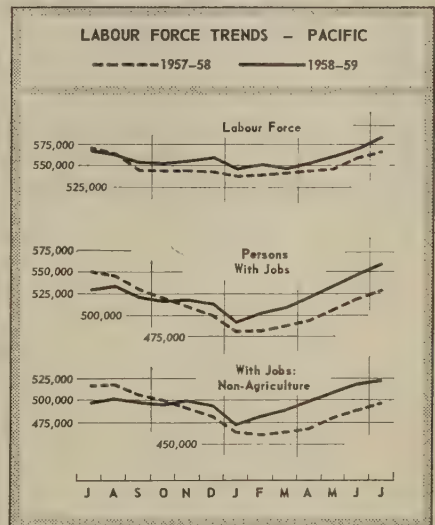
## PACIFIC

After an initial upsurge, employment in the Pacific region in the first half of 1959 was fairly stable, at a level about 5 per cent higher than last year. This stability continued between June and July, the number of persons with jobs increasing seasonally by 13,000 to 561,000. There was, however, a drop in the number of persons at work during the month, because of industrial disputes and vacations. During most of July a strike involving some 27,000 workers was in progress in logging and lumber manufacturing. Towards the end of the month strikes were called in the fishing, fish canning and construction industries but were settled by mid-August (for further details see page 790).

The improvement over last year has been largely concentrated in the forest industries, employment in logging and the manufacture of lumber and paper products being up about 10 per cent. The re-opening of the Britannia mine and increasing activity in other base metal developments have boosted mining employment, although it still lags behind the high levels of two and three years ago. Production and employment at smelters in Kitimat and Trail have improved steadily; at Kitimat all of the workers previously released have been recalled.

Manufacturing employment in general has improved slowly, led by sawmilling and the expanding pulp and paper manufacturing industry. Full recovery in manufacturing has been retarded by slackness in shipbuilding and related iron and steel products manufacturing firms. Construction employment followed the usual seasonal pattern during the first half of the year at levels higher than last year but well down from 1956-57.

Unemployment, down more than one-third from last year's level, remained unchanged from June to July. It increased slightly in Victoria and the logging areas of Vancouver Island. Elsewhere seasonal gains in agriculture, construction and mining resulted in a further drop in unemployment. The classification



of the 11 labour market areas in the region was as follows (last year's figures in brackets): in substantial surplus, 0 (1); in moderate surplus, 4 (5); in balance, 7 (5).

### Local Area Developments

**Vancouver-New Westminster** (metropolitan) remained in Group 2. Unemployment, down to moderate proportions, remained virtually unchanged during the month. During the first six months of this year, employment in Vancouver-New Westminster was, on the average, about 3 per cent higher than last year. During July the IWA strike shut down virtually the entire sawmilling industry, which accounts for close to one-third of manufacturing employment. Strikes among steel workers, cement masons and floor layers disrupted construction work for varying periods, although activity in the industry was maintained at a higher level than last year. Strike action also closed down a major part of the fishing and fish canning industry. Apart from layoffs in trucking and coastal shipping, the indirect effects of these strikes were relatively minor.

**Victoria** (major industrial) remained in Group 2. The continued downtrend in shipbuilding activity this year has prevented a full recovery in this area; in May industrial employment was still down fractionally from last year and was 6 per cent lower than two years ago. The strike in the lumber industry, involving some 3,500 workers directly, resulted in some layoffs among construction and trucking firms in July. Unemployment in the area was about the same as a month earlier, though still well down from last year.

**Central Vancouver Island** (minor) was reclassified from Group 3 to Group 2. The strike of woodworkers brought a halt to logging, the main activity of this area. It resulted in the layoff of a considerable number of workers in other industries. Registrations at National Employment Service offices rose by more than one-third during the month.

**Chilliwack, Prince George, Trail-Nelson** (minor) were reclassified from Group 2 to Group 3. Unemployment in these areas dropped as a result of seasonal increases in construction, agriculture and mining.

# Current Labour Statistics

(Latest available statistics as of August 10, 1959)

| Principal Items                                                                   | Date          | Amount       | Percentage Change<br>From |                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------|
|                                                                                   |               |              | Previous<br>month         | Previous<br>Year |
| <i>Manpower</i>                                                                   |               |              |                           |                  |
| Total civilian labour force (a).....                                              | July 18       | 6,434,000    | + 2.3                     | + 1.9            |
| Persons with jobs.....                                                            | July 18       | 6,206,000    | + 2.5                     | + 3.0            |
| Agriculture.....                                                                  | July 18       | 835,000      | + 14.2                    | — 1.9            |
| Non-Agriculture.....                                                              | July 18       | 5,371,000    | + 0.9                     | + 3.8            |
| Paid Workers.....                                                                 | July 18       | 4,961,000    | + 1.3                     | + 4.4            |
| Usually work 35 hours or more.....                                                | July 18       | 5,879,000    | + 3.3                     | + 3.4            |
| At work 35 hours or more.....                                                     | July 18       | 5,233,000    | — 2.4                     | + 4.1            |
| At work less than 35 hours, or not at<br>work due to short time and turnover..... | July 18       | 50,000       | — 13.8                    | — 34.2           |
| for other reasons.....                                                            | July 18       | 584,000      | + 128.1                   | + 3.2            |
| Not at work due to temporary layoff.....                                          | July 18       | 12,000       | — 14.3                    | — 36.9           |
| Usually work less than 35 hours.....                                              | July 18       | 327,000      | — 9.7                     | — 3.0            |
| Without jobs and seeking work.....                                                | July 18       | 228,000      | — 2.6                     | — 21.7           |
| Registered for work, NES (b)                                                      |               |              |                           |                  |
| Atlantic.....                                                                     | July 16       | 30,200       | — 26.9                    | — 37.6           |
| Quebec.....                                                                       | July 16       | 90,300       | — 8.4                     | — 30.0           |
| Ontario.....                                                                      | July 16       | 100,000      | — 4.1                     | — 26.0           |
| Prairie.....                                                                      | July 16       | 35,100       | — 11.1                    | — 20.6           |
| Pacific.....                                                                      | July 16       | 35,900       | — 3.5                     | — 35.6           |
| Total, all regions.....                                                           | July 16       | 291,500      | — 9.2                     | — 29.3           |
| Claimants for Unemployment Insurance bene-<br>fit.....                            | June 30       | 220,548      | — 21.1                    | — 50.5           |
| Amount of benefit payments.....                                                   | June          | \$18,157,149 | — 55.1                    | — 50.9           |
| Industrial employment (1949 = 100).....                                           | May           | 119.3        | + 3.1                     | + 0.5            |
| Manufacturing employment (1949 = 100).....                                        | May           | 111.5        | + 1.8                     | + 1.0            |
| Immigration.....                                                                  | 1st Qtr. 1959 | 16,955       | —                         | — 20.2           |
| Destined to the labour force.....                                                 | 1st Qtr. 1959 | 8,056        | —                         | — 23.0           |
| <i>Conciliation Services</i>                                                      |               |              |                           |                  |
| Number of cases in progress.....                                                  |               |              |                           |                  |
| Number of workers involved.....                                                   |               |              |                           |                  |
| <i>Strikes and Lockouts</i>                                                       |               |              |                           |                  |
| Strikes and lockouts.....                                                         | July          | 42           | — 2.3                     | — 8.7            |
| No. of workers involved.....                                                      | July          | 41,417       | + 391.2                   | + 581.4          |
| Duration in man days.....                                                         | July          | 685,505      | +1095.9                   | + 712.9          |
| <i>Earnings and Income</i>                                                        |               |              |                           |                  |
| Average weekly wages and salaries.....                                            | May           | \$73.84      | + 0.8                     | + 4.4            |
| Average hourly earnings (mfg.).....                                               | May           | \$1.73       | + 0.6                     | + 3.6            |
| Average hours worked per week (mfg.).....                                         | May           | 41.1         | + 1.0                     | + 1.0            |
| Average weekly earnings (mfg.).....                                               | May           | \$70.92      | + 1.3                     | + 4.2            |
| Consumer price index (av. 1949 = 100).....                                        | July          | 125.9        | 0.0                       | + 1.0            |
| Real weekly earnings (mfg. av. 1949 = 100)....                                    | May           | 135.3        | + 1.2                     | + 3.8            |
| Total labour income..... \$000,000..                                              | May           | 1,482        | + 3.9                     | + 7.7            |
| <i>Industrial Production</i>                                                      |               |              |                           |                  |
| Total (average 1949 = 100).....                                                   | June          | 171.0        | + 3.3                     | + 7.3            |
| Manufacturing.....                                                                | June          | 156.2        | + 3.5                     | + 6.6            |
| Durables.....                                                                     | June          | 161.5        | + 4.7                     | + 8.5            |
| Non-Durables.....                                                                 | June          | 151.6        | + 2.4                     | + 4.9            |

(a) Distribution of these figures between male and female workers can be obtained from *Labour Force*, a monthly publication of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. See also page 339, March issue.

(b) See page 339, March issue.

# COLLECTIVE BARGAINING REVIEW

ECONOMICS AND RESEARCH BRANCH

Greatly increased strike activity, most of it in British Columbia, marked the industrial relations picture in July. Loggers, fishermen and fish cannery workers, structural iron workers, garage employees, marine engineers, cement masons and carpenters were among the occupations affected. Some disputes have been settled, but the largest work stoppage, involving the B.C. loggers, was still in effect at the time of writing. In eastern Canada one major work stoppage was in effect at the John Inglis plant in Toronto. Meanwhile important settlements were reached in the telephone industry, affecting more than 20,000 workers, and in a variety of other industries affecting smaller numbers of employees.

The 27,000 loggers on strike in British Columbia represented more than half of all workers involved in work stoppages during July. This dispute between the **International Woodworkers of America** and the **B.C. coastal lumber industry** centres around wages. No progress has been reported towards settlement. It is reported that a number of injunctions have been issued by British Columbia courts prohibiting picketing of property belonging to companies affected by the work stoppage.

The West Coast fishing industry was tied up by a strike which lasted from July 25 to August 7 for salmon fishermen, and from July 29 to August 7 for cannery workers and tendermen. The strike involved the **Fisheries Association of B.C.** and the **United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union**. Some 3,000 cannery workers, 750 tendermen (who take the fish from the boat to cannery) and 5,000 salmon fishermen were involved. Fishing operations as such are not within the scope of the British Columbia Labour Relations Act and thus not subject to the usual conciliation board procedure required before a strike is legal. However, a conciliation board was set up in connection with negotiations affecting salmon tendermen and cannery workers, and a majority report recommended a 4-per-cent pay increase spread over two years. The union rejected this recommendation.

The fishermen went on strike first, followed by a strike of the shore workers after a government-conducted strike vote in mid-July. The final terms of settlement include a two-year agreement. The new prices for sockeye salmon will be 31 cents a pound this year and 32 cents next year, compared with 28 cents in 1958; for coho salmon the prices will be 21 cents a pound this year and 22 cents next year, compared with 16 cents last year. The base pay for shore workers has been increased by 12 cents an hour this year (retroactive to April 16) and 5 cents next year over the minimum of \$1.60 an hour for men, and by an increase of 10 cents an hour this year and a further 5 cents next year over the previous minimum of \$1.32 for women. Wage rates ranging from \$215 to \$390 a month for tendermen have been raised by \$20 a month this year and will be increased by a further \$10 next year. The new agreement calls for the introduction of a pension plan by April 15, 1960.

Another important West Coast dispute, between the **Structural Steel Association of British Columbia** (the Structural Iron Section of the Building and Construction Industries Exchange) and the **International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers**, involved a relatively small number

of workers but affected a number of construction operations. Two of the major issues in the dispute, which began on June 22, were the companies' proposal to bring up to 50 per cent of the work force from Alberta, and the proposal to cut travel time for workers in the area immediately outside Vancouver. The previous agreement provided that the employer would pay regular rates on jobs outside the city of Vancouver, but on jobs within the greater Vancouver area would compensate for time spent in travelling from the city limits to the job and return. The strike is reported to be approaching an end on the basis of a compromise formula on travelling time and an increase of at least 57 cents an hour over 27 months on the present base rate of \$2.62. (This is preliminary information only, the most recent available at the time of writing.)

This dispute has acquired special interest because of the legal proceedings that developed in connection with it. It is reported that on June 26 an injunction was issued by a British Columbia court against strike action on the Second Narrows Bridge until certain work was completed which would put the bridge in a safe condition. It is reported that the union withdrew pickets from the bridge but advised members to stay off the job until certain safety steps were taken. Early in July a second court order was issued ordering the men to return to work on the bridge. Mr. Justice Manson of the British Columbia Supreme Court was later quoted as criticizing the union for improperly transmitting to the strikers the terms of the court orders. The judge said his orders did not affect the strike but were to stop creation of a hazard by leaving the bridge in its present condition. Later in July the local union was fined \$10,000 and three union officials \$3,000 each for contempt of court. These penalties were imposed by Mr. Justice Manson, who had previously issued the injunctions, which, he said in his judgment, the union made no honest effort to obey.

A settlement was reached between the **Northland Navigation Company** and the **National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada**, ending a strike that had lasted from June 26 to July 16. This work stoppage also involved a small number of workers but tied up a considerable amount of coastal shipping. It is reported that the terms of settlement included a 10-per-cent wage boost for engineers retroactive to September 1958, plus another 10 per cent in September 1959.

The only strike involving a substantial number of workers in eastern Canada during July was at the Toronto plant of the **John Inglis Company**. More than 700 workers in this plant, members of the **United Steelworkers of America**, went out on strike on July 14, after rejecting the company's offer that was accepted by workers at the two other John Inglis plants in Scarborough and St. Catharines. The offer included 25½ cents an hour over the three years of the agreement, and \$45 settlement pay. The 25½ cents was made up of 7 cents an hour each year during the three-year agreement, approximately 3 cents an hour for improving the pension plan, and about 1½ cents to improve the welfare plan.

Important negotiations have just been completed or are still in progress in the men's clothing and ladies' garment industries. An agreement was recently reached between the **Montreal Dress Manufacturers' Guild** and the **International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union** representing some 8,000 dressmakers. An interesting feature of the agreement is provision for maternity benefits of \$50 in the case of the birth of one child and \$75 in the case of the birth of twins. In addition to the maternity benefits, dressmakers will also receive weekly

sickness benefits of \$16 for women and \$19 for men instead of the previous \$14 and \$17 respectively. Hospital benefits will be raised from \$8 to \$10 a day up to 45 days, and the ceiling for hospital expenses will be increased from \$50 to \$75. In Toronto, negotiations affecting 1,000 workers are being conducted between the **Dress Manufacturers' Guild** and the **ILGWU**. In Winnipeg, recommendations of a conciliation board were turned down by the **Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America** in connection with their negotiations with the **Garment Manufacturers' Association of Western Canada**. This industry produces chiefly work clothes, sportswear and shirts.

Negotiations between the **Dominion Bridge Company** and the **United Steelworkers of America** continue at many locations across the country. Settlement terms have been conditionally agreed upon with respect to the plants in Calgary and Edmonton. The terms include a 7-cent pay increase, providing for implementation of the co-operative wage study program with a base rate of \$1.60 per hour and an increment of 5 cents an hour between job classes. Previously, tentative agreement had been reached with respect to the plants in Toronto and Sault Ste. Marie. The terms there called for a one-year agreement with a 4-cent increase from April 16 of this year, plus another 3 cents effective from August 16, and establishment of shift premiums of 8 cents and 9 cents for afternoon and night shifts respectively. The terms of all these negotiations were accepted by the union on condition that no agreement will be signed with the company until settlement has been reached in all plants which are currently in negotiation. The company later said that the Toronto and Soo proposals would be withdrawn if full acceptance were not forthcoming by July 15. The union refused to accept this condition.

It is reported that agreement has been reached between the **Avro Aircraft Company** of Malton and the **International Association of Machinists**, providing no wage increase at the present time. The agreement continues existing conditions and wage rates until July 1961, to enable the company to compete advantageously for production of the new RCAF Lockheed F-104 Starfighter. It is reported that there is a clause permitting the agreement to be re-opened in the event that the company fails to enter into a contract with the Canadian Government for production of the fighter plane. The company, according to reports, had earlier asked the union to accept substantial pay cuts in order to improve its competitive position. Wages at Avro are now set to range from \$1.68 to \$2.54 an hour with an average of \$2.10; the average for de Havilland in Toronto, one of the company's competitors, is \$1.87, and that for Canadair in Montreal will be \$1.97 by October 1.

Unions representing the **non-operating railway employees** were preparing to submit their demands for revisions to the present collective agreements. Under the terms of the present agreement, notice of demands may be served after September 1. It has been reported that representatives of the unions concerned met in Montreal in the week beginning August 17. The forthcoming negotiations are expected to cover approximately 130,000 non-operating railroad workers across Canada.

The possibility of a strike has emerged in connection with negotiations between the **Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway Company** and the **Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen**. A federal board of conciliation recently reported in connection with this dispute. A key issue has been the railway's request to eliminate the rear-end brakemen on ore trains. This railway operates from Sept Iles, Que., to Knob Lake. Most of its work is hauling iron ore. The company claimed that the central control system in effect on the railroad relieves

the rear brakeman from most of the normal duties that fall to such workers on other railroads. The union said that it is far from satisfied that the central control system now installed is sufficiently automatic or foolproof to protect the crew from human or mechanical failure. The union said that the railway at first asked for complete freedom to determine the make-up of a crew, later restricted itself to the crew on an ore train, and finally limited its request to elimination of brakemen from ore trains, suggesting that this was only the beginning of the company's efforts to eliminate jobs. The union added that aside from safety reasons, the rear-end brakeman is productive, and performs necessary and essential functions.

The majority report of the conciliation board suggested that ore trains on this railroad can be operated efficiently and safely by a crew consisting of an engineer, a conductor, and a head-end brakeman; that in the light of the restricted duties of the conductor, the present duties of the rear-end brakeman can be performed by the conductor. The report recommended that no workers currently employed as rear-end brakemen should lose their employment, and that a joint study be made by the employer and the union of the operation of the ore trains without rear-end brakemen, with the question subject to re-opening by either party and to reconsideration by a second board of conciliation.

## Collective Bargaining Scene

Agreements covering 500 or more workers, excluding agreements  
in the construction industry

### PART 1—Agreements Expiring During August, September and October 1959

(Except those under negotiation in July)

| Company and Location                            | Union                                  |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Atlas Steel, Welland, Ont. ....                 | Cdn. Steel Wkrs. (Ind.)                |
| Avro Aircraft, Malton, Ont. ....                | Machinists ((AFL-CIO/CLC)              |
| Bicroft Uranium Mines, Bancroft, Ont. ....      | Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)             |
| Cdn. Marconi, Montreal ....                     | Salaried Empl. Assoc. (Ind.)           |
| Cdn. Steel Foundries, Montreal ....             | Steel and Foundry Wkrs. (Ind.)         |
| Continental Can, New Toronto, Ont. ....         | Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)             |
| de Havilland Aircraft, Toronto, Ont. ....       | Auto Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)               |
| Dupont, Shawinigan Falls, Que. ....             | CCCL-chartered local                   |
| Hotel Mount Royal, Montreal ....                | Hotel, Restaurant Empl. (AFL-CIO/CLC)  |
| Hotel Queen Elizabeth, Montreal ....            | Hotel, Restaurant Empl. (AFL-CIO/CLC)  |
| Iron Ore of Canada, Schefferville, Que. ....    | Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)             |
| Manitoba Telephone System (province-wide) ....  | Man. Tel. Wkrs. (Ind.) (plant empl.)   |
| Manitoba Telephone System (province-wide) ....  | Man. Tel. Wkrs. (Ind.) (traffic empl.) |
| Manitoba Telephone System (province-wide) ....  | Tel. Assoc. (Ind.)                     |
| Meat co.'s (various), Vancouver ....            | Meat Cutters (AFL-CIO/CLC)             |
| Montreal Locomotive Works, Montreal ....        | Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)             |
| Northern Electric, Toronto ....                 | Communication Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)      |
| Northspan Uranium Mines, Elliot Lake, Ont. .... | CLC-chartered local                    |
| Orenda Engines, Malton, Ont. ....               | Machinists (AFL-CIO/CLC)               |
| Pacific Press, Vancouver ....                   | Typographical Union (AFL-CIO/CLC)      |
| Quebec Natural Gas, Montreal ....               | Chemical Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)           |
| Saskatchewan Government, Regina ....            | Civil Service Assoc. (Sask.) (CLC)     |
| Shawinigan Water and Power, Montreal ....       | Empl. Assoc. (Ind.)                    |

### PART II—Negotiations in Progress During July

#### Bargaining

| Company and Location                             | Union                                     |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Alberta Government Telephones (province-wide)    | Bro. Electrical Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)       |
| Automatic Electric, Brockville, Ont. ....        | Int. Union Electrical Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC) |
| Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Saint John, N.B. .... | Bakery Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)                |
| B.C. Electric, Vancouver ....                    | Bro. Electrical Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)       |
| Bindery room employers, Toronto ....             | Bookbinders (AFL-CIO/CLC)                 |
| Cab co.'s (various), Vancouver ....              | Teamsters (CLC)                           |
| Cdn. Acme Screw and Gear, Toronto ....           | Auto Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)                  |

| Company and Location                                       | Union                                               |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Cdn. Broadcasting Corp. (company-wide) .....               | Stage Empl. (AFL-CIO/CLC)                           |
| Cdn. Celanese, Drummondville, Que. ....                    | Empl. Assoc. (Ind.)                                 |
| Cdn. General Electric, Montreal .....                      | Int. Union Electrical Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)           |
| Cdn. Industries Ltd., New Haven, Ont. ....                 | Oil, Chemical Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)                   |
| Cdn. Pacific Airlines, Vancouver .....                     | Machinists (AFL-CIO/CLC)                            |
| City of Edmonton .....                                     | Nat. Union Pub. Empl. (CLC) (outside empl.)         |
| City of Edmonton .....                                     | Nat. Union Pub. Empl. (CLC) (clerical empl.)        |
| City of Edmonton .....                                     | Bro. Electrical Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)                 |
| Consolidated Paper, Les Escoumins, Que. ....               | Pulp, Paper Wkrs. (CCCL)                            |
| Consumers Gas, Toronto .....                               | Chemical Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)                        |
| Consumers Glass, Montreal .....                            | Glass Bottle Blowers (AFL-CIO/CLC)                  |
| Distillers Corp., Ville Lasalle, Que. ....                 | Distillery Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)                      |
| Dom. Bridge, Vancouver .....                               | Bridge, Structural Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)              |
| Dom. Glass, Montreal .....                                 | Glass, Ceramic Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)                  |
| Dom. Steel and Coal, Sydney, N.S. ....                     | Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)                          |
| Dom. Structural Steel, Montreal .....                      | Mine Wkrs. (Ind.)                                   |
| Donohue Bros., Clermont, Que. ....                         | Carpenters (AFL-CIO/CLC)                            |
| Dress Mfrs. Guild, Toronto .....                           | Int. Ladies' Garment Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)            |
| Duplate Canada, Oshawa, Ont. ....                          | Auto. Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)                           |
| Fraser Co.'s, Cabano, Que. ....                            | Cath. Union of Farmers (Ind.)                       |
| Hotel Chateau Frontenac (CPR), Quebec, Que.                | Transport, Gen. Wkrs. (CLC)                         |
| Hotel Chateau Laurier (CNR), Ottawa .....                  | Transport, Gen. Wkrs. (CLC)                         |
| Hotel Empress (CPR), Victoria .....                        | Transport, Gen. Wkrs. (CLC)                         |
| Hotel Vancouver (CNR & CPR), Vancouver ...                 | Transport, Gen. Wkrs. (CLC)                         |
| John Murdock, St. Raymond, Que. ....                       | Cath. Union of Farmers (Ind.)                       |
| New Brunswick Telephone, New Brunswick ....                | Bro. of Electrical Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)              |
| Okanagan Federated Shippers' Assoc., Kelowna,<br>B.C. .... | Okanagan Fed. of Fruit and Vegetable Wkrs.<br>(CLC) |
| Rowntree Co., Toronto .....                                | Retail, Wholesale Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)               |
| Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, Regina .....                      | Wheat Pool Empl. Assoc. (Ind.)                      |
| St. Raymond Paper, Desbiens, Que. ....                     | Cath. Union of Farmers (Ind.)                       |
| Taverns & Hotels (various), Toronto .....                  | Hotel, Restaurant Empl. (AFL-CIO/CLC)               |
| Walter M. Lowney, Montreal .....                           | Bakery Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)                          |

#### Conciliation Officer

|                                                                        |                                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Algom Uranium Mines, Elliot Lake, Ont. ....                            | Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)                         |
| Aluminum Co. of Can., Kingston, Ont. ....                              | Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)                         |
| L'Association Patronale du Commerce, Quebec                            | Commerce Empl. (CCCL)                              |
| L'Association Patronale des Hospitaliers, Quebec                       | Services Fed. (CCCL) (female)                      |
| L'Association Patronale des Hospitaliers, Quebec                       | Services Fed. (CCCL) (male)                        |
| Atlas Asbestos, Montreal .....                                         | Asbestos Wkrs. (CLC)                               |
| Can. Cement, Montreal .....                                            | Cement Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)                         |
| City of Calgary .....                                                  | Nat. Union of Pub. Empl. (CLC) (clerical<br>empl.) |
| Communauté des Soeurs de Charité de la Provi-<br>dence, Montreal ..... | Services Fed. (CCCL)                               |
| Dom. Wabana Ore, Bell Island, Nfld. ....                               | Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)                         |
| Fairey Aviation, Dartmouth, N.S. ....                                  | Machinists (AFL-CIO/CLC)                           |
| Int. Harvester, Chatham, Ont. ....                                     | Auto Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)                           |
| Manitoba Rolling Mill, Selkirk, Man. ....                              | Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)                         |
| Normetal Mining, Normetal, Que. ....                                   | Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)                         |
| Price Bros., Kenogami, Que. ....                                       | Cath. Union of Farmers (Ind.)                      |
| Quemont Mining, Noranda, Que. ....                                     | Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)                         |

#### Conciliation Board

|                                                                          |                                             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| British Rubber, Lachine, Que. ....                                       | CLC-chartered local                         |
| Cdn. Aviation Electronics, Montreal .....                                | Int. Union Electrical Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)   |
| Cdn. Pacific Railway (Western Region) Montreal                           | Trainmen (AFL-CIO/CLC)                      |
| Cdn. Pacific Railway (Eastern Region) Montreal                           | Trainmen (AFL-CIO/CLC)                      |
| City of Calgary .....                                                    | Nat. Union Pub. Empl. (CLC) (outside empl.) |
| City of Hamilton .....                                                   | Nat. Union Pub. Empl. (CLC)                 |
| Crane Ltd., Montreal .....                                               | Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)                  |
| Dom. Textile, Montgomery, Magog, Sherbrooke,<br>Drummondville, Que. .... | Textile Wkrs. (CCCL)                        |
| Dom. Textile, Montreal .....                                             | United Textile Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)          |
| Dunlop of Canada, Toronto .....                                          | Rubber Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)                  |
| Fry-Cadbury, Montreal .....                                              | Bakery Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)                  |
| Montreal Cottons, Valleyfield, Que. ....                                 | United Textile Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC)          |
| North American Cynamid, Niagara Falls, Ont. ....                         | United Electrical Wkrs. (Ind.)              |
| Trans Canada Air Lines (company-wide) .....                              | Air Line Pilots (Ind.)                      |

#### Post Conciliation Bargaining

|                                                            |                              |
|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Dom. Bridge, Lachine, Que. ....                            | Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)   |
| Garment Mfrs.' Assoc. of Western Canada,<br>Winnipeg ..... | Clothing Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC) |

## Arbitration Board

| Company and Location                                      | Union                       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Metro. Board of Commissioners of Police,<br>Toronto ..... | Metro. Police Assoc. (Ind.) |

### Work Stoppage

|                                                |                                            |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Fish canning co.'s (various), B.C. Coast ..... | United Fishermen (Ind.) (cannery wks.)     |
| Fish canning co.'s (various), B.C. Coast ..... | United Fishermen (Ind.) (salmon tendermen) |
| Fish canning co.'s (various), B.C. Coast ..... | United Fishermen (Ind.) (fishermen)        |
| John Inglis, Toronto .....                     | Steelworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)                 |
| Lumber co.'s (various), B.C. Coast .....       | Woodworkers (AFL-CIO/CLC)                  |

## PART III—Settlements Reached During July 1959

(A summary of the major terms on the basis of information immediately available. Coverage figures are approximate.)

*Automobile dealers (various), Vancouver—Machinists (AFL-CIO/CLC):* 2-yr. agreement eff. April 1, 1959 covering 600 empl.—5% increase (maximum 10¢ an hr.) retroactive to April 1, 1959, 5% (maximum 10¢ an hr.) eff. April 1, 1960, plus a \$3 premium for Saturday work.

*Bell Telephone, company-wide (chiefly Ontario and Quebec)—Cdn. Telephone Empl. Assoc. (Ind.) (crafts and services):* 15-mo. agreement eff. Aug. 31, 1959 covering 11,000 empl.—\$3.75-a-wk. increase in top rates for plant employees in larger centres; 4 wks. paid vacation after 30 yrs. eff. 1960 (currently 4 wks. after 35 yrs.).

*Bell Telephone, company-wide (chiefly Ontario and Quebec)—Traffic Empl. Assoc. (Ind.) (telephone operators):* 15-mo. agreement eff. Aug. 31, 1959 covering 12,000 empl.—\$1.75-a-wk. increase in top rates for plant employees in larger centres; 4 wks. paid vacation after 30 yrs. eff. 1960 (currently 4 wks. after 35 yrs.).

*Bell Telephone, company-wide (chiefly Ontario and Quebec)—Cdn. Telephone Empl. Assoc. (Ind.) (clerical empl.):* 15-mo. agreement eff. Aug. 31, 1959 covering 8,750 empl.—\$1.75-a-wk. increase to make \$2.50 top rate for clerks in larger centres; 4 wks paid vacation after 30 yrs. eff. 1960 (currently 4 wks. after 35 yrs.).

*Bell Telephone, company-wide (chiefly Ontario and Quebec)—Cdn. Telephone Empl. Assoc. (Ind.) (equipment salesmen):* Settlement terms not yet available.

*Cluett, Peabody, Stratford Ont.—Clothing Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC):* 2-yr. agreement covering 600 empl.—5% increase for hourly rated empl. and 2½% for piece workers eff. Aug. 17, 1959; and 5% for hourly rated empl. and 2½% for piece workers eff. Aug. 17, 1960; work wk. reduced from 44 to 42 hrs. eff. Aug. 17, 1960; 3 wks. paid vacation after 15 yrs. (formerly, 3 wks. after 20 yrs.); surgical benefits now paid for by company.

*Electric Tamper and Equipment, Montreal—Int. Union Electrical Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC):* 2-yr. agreement eff. May 1, 1959 covering 550 empl.—5 to 46¢ an hr. retroactive to May 1, 1959, and 5¢ May 1, 1960; 2 additional half holidays on the days before Christmas and New Years making total of 9.

*Hamilton Cottons, Hamilton, Dundas, Trenton, Ont.—Textile Wkrs. Union (AFL-CIO/CLC):* Settlement terms not yet available.

*Hamilton General Hospitals, Hamilton, Ont.—Nat. Union Pub. Empl. (CLC):* 2-yr. agreement covering 1,100 empl.—4% wage increase eff. Feb. 1, 1959, and 4% Jan. 1, 1960; reduction in work wk. from 42 hrs. to 40 hrs. eff. Jan. 1, 1960.

*Miner Rubber, Granby, Que.—CLC-chartered local:* 1-yr. agreement eff. Jan. 1, 1959 covering 600 empl.—2¢-an-hr. increase retroactive to Jan. 1, 1959 and 3¢-an-hr. during 1960; 3 wks. paid vacation after 11 yrs. (formerly 3 wks. after 15 yrs.), and 4 wks. after 25 yrs. (formerly no 4 wks. provision).

*Norton Co., Chippewa, Ont.—Chemical Wkrs. (AFL-CIO/CLC):* 1-yr. agreement covering 550 empl.—7¢-an-hr. general wage increase retroactive to May 21, 1959; sickness and accident indemnity increased from \$40 to \$50 a wk.

*Trans Canada Airlines, Montreal—Machinists (AFL-CIO/CLC):* 1-yr. agreement eff. May 1, 1959 covering 4,000 empl.—3% general wage increase retroactive to May 1, 1959.

### Corrected Report: June Settlement

Toronto General Hospital, Toronto, Ont.—Building Service Empl. (AFL-CIO/CLC): \$8-a-month general increase (original report, July issue, page 679: \$8-a wk.).

## NOTES OF CURRENT INTEREST

### Frontier College is Marking 60th Anniversary This Year

The Frontier College this year marks its 60th anniversary. This summer a staff of 74 labourer-teachers was operating in the field, in frontier locations in nine provinces, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon. To the middle of 1959, a total of 91 teachers had taught railway gangs and workers in mining, logging and construction camps.

The labourer-teachers are specially trained and selected for their duties. They work daily at the same jobs and under the same conditions as the men they teach in the evenings. No instructor expects or receives any special consideration. The result is a growing respect and interest among the men that could not be earned in any other way.

Arthur H. Brown, Deputy Minister of Labour, is a member of the Board of Governors of The Frontier College.

### Commonwealth Meeting Adopts Canadian Scholarship Proposal

The Commonwealth Education Conference, which met at Oxford, England, from July 15 to 29, was highly successful, the Canadian delegation has reported. The conference agreed to adopt a commonwealth scholarship scheme on the lines proposed by Canada. The scheme will have an objective of 1,000 scholarships at any one time, of which Canada will provide 250.

Conference discussions on the supply and training of teachers centred on the shortage of adequate facilities in all commonwealth countries and particularly in the less developed areas. In the light of the discussions at Oxford, the Canadian delegation announced that under existing technical assistance programs Canada would make available about three million dollars over the next five years to train teachers from other commonwealth countries in Canada and to send to those countries qualified individual Canadian teachers or teams of teachers to assist with the establishment or extension of teacher training institutions.

This announcement, together with the earlier announcement made jointly by the leaders of the Canadian and Indian dele-

gations that Canada and India had agreed to devote the equivalent of about \$10 million in counterpart funds to the development of higher technological and polytechnic schools in India, reflects the keen interest taken by Canada in the development of teacher training facilities and the provision of adequate technical education institutions in commonwealth countries. Both these indications that Canada is prepared to provide increased assistance for these purposes were extremely well received at the conference.

The counterpart funds were generated through the disposal, by the Government of India, of Canadian wheat and other commodities, including non-ferrous metals, provided by Canada to India under the Colombo Plan.

The extension of the arrangements for training teachers in Canada and abroad will, of course, be undertaken as part of Canada's existing technical assistance program to which the provincial Departments of Education have made a most valuable contribution.

The idea of a Commonwealth Education Conference originated at the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference held at Montreal in 1958, when Canada proposed that in addition to the exchange of teachers and students between commonwealth countries which took place under the Technical Assistance Program of the Colombo Plan, there should be exchanges at a high educational level to encompass the natural and social sciences, law and other academic disciplines not normally covered by technical assistance. It was agreed at Montreal that a conference should be held this year in the United Kingdom to formulate the scope and detailed arrangements for a reciprocal scholarship scheme and to review the existing arrangements for commonwealth co-operation in all fields of education, particularly with respect to the supply and training of teachers and facilities for technical and scientific education which were known to be of particular concern to the underdeveloped countries and territories of the Commonwealth.

The Canadian delegation at Oxford was headed by Hon. George Drew, Canadian High Commissioner in London, and included Government officials and representatives of Canadian universities.

## CLC Establishes Committee On White-Collar Organization

The Canadian Labour Congress has established a committee to co-ordinate organizing efforts in the white-collar field. Joe MacKenzie, CLC Director of Organization, is chairman of the committee.

The committee is composed of representatives of 20 CLC-affiliated unions with members in white-collar occupations, and is intended to be a clearing house for information on the extent of organization, trends in bargaining and wage and salary data in the field.

Potential eligible union membership of white-collar workers in Canada is estimated at more than 500,000. Only about 10 per cent of this total is at present organized in the trade union movement.

## Electronic Computers Creating Better Paid Office Positions

New office jobs that are better paid and require more skill and training than many other clerical posts are being created by the use of electronic computers and related equipment, according to a bulletin, *Automation and Employment Opportunities for Officeworkers*, issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. New occupations mentioned include: methods analyst, programmer, computer console operator, and card-tape converter operator.

In the long run, the remarkable growth in the numbers of clerical workers, which in the United States has brought the proportion of such workers from one in twenty in 1910 to one in eight in 1950, is sure to be restricted by the use of electronic computers, the Bureau says. In general, clerks employed in routine and repetitive work are most likely to be unfavourably affected by office automation.

Those doing work which requires the use of considerable judgment or contact with other people, e.g., secretaries, receptionists, claim clerks, complaint clerks, and bill collectors, are least likely to be displaced. Another large occupation not likely to be much affected is that of stenographer.

The greatest progress in the introduction of electronic date-processing equipment is being made, the Bureau says, in large organizations, especially in those whose employees include a high proportion of clerical workers. So far government agencies, insurance companies, and public utilities have been among the leading users of electronic computing systems; but banks are expected to become important users in the future.

## Canada's Colombo Plan Donations Reach Total of \$230 Million

During the fiscal year 1958-59 Canada contributed \$35,000,000 for aid in development and technical assistance under the Colombo Plan, bringing her total contribution up to March 31, 1959, to more than \$230,000,000, the Department of External Affairs has announced. This was in addition to contributions to numerous programs carried out under United Nations auspices.

In addition to aid in India, Pakistan and Ceylon given under the Plan, Canada made special grants of wheat and flour aggregating \$28,500,000 to these three countries between January 1, 1958 and March 31, 1959. During the same period she also made loans amounting to \$35,000,000 to countries in the Colombo Plan area to finance the purchase of wheat and flour to meet food shortages, bringing the total of special grants and loans for wheat and flour, over and above contributions to the Colombo Plan, to \$70,000,000.

At the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference in Montreal, Canada announced an increase from \$35,000,000 to \$50,000,000 in her annual contribution to the Colombo Plan over the next three years. A \$10,000,000 program of economic assistance to the West Indies over the next five years, and a \$500,000 technical assistance program for Commonwealth countries in Africa and elsewhere which are not covered by the Colombo Plan or the West Indies program were also announced.

## Was Organizer of Co-operative Movement, Msgr. Coady Dies

A noted co-operative leader, Msgr. Moses M. Coady, Ph.D., D.D., whose guidance is credited with helping thousands in the Maritime Provinces out of the economic depression of the 1930's, died last month at Antigonish, N.S. He was 77.

In 1927 Msgr. Coady presented a co-operative organization plan for Nova Scotia fishermen to a federal Royal Commission. Later he was asked to implement this plan and in doing so organized 40,000 fishermen in a period of ten months.

Msgr. Coady's simple techniques for community self-help became known as the Antigonish Movement and spread to Asia, Africa, the Caribbean area and South America.

He had retired in 1952 from the directorship of the Extension Department of St. Francis Xavier University, a post he had held since 1948. Before joining the University, he reorganized the Nova Scotia Teachers Union.

## Amalgamated Clothing Workers Plan Campaign against Imports

Plans for an intensive campaign against imports of clothing coming into Canadian and American markets were discussed at a meeting in Montreal last month of the executive board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. A national health plan for the United States and the tendency for employment in the clothing industry to diminish were among the other topics considered.

Jacob S. Potofsky, President of the union, explained that the fight against imports will be directed mainly against those from Japan and Hong Kong, which are said to have increased 800 per cent in the last 15 years. He proposed "corrective" action in Canada and the United States by way of exerting pressure on the federal Government and by persuading the public not to buy these imported goods.

### 10 Cents an Hour

Mr. Potofsky asserted that wages in the countries exporting to Canada are equal to 10 cents an hour, and that output was "often the product of homework".

President Potofsky expressed the view that organized labour in the United States is in favour of Government-helped hospital plans. He said that the cost of medical, surgical and hospital care has become prohibitive for large sections of the population, and is still rising. "Some form of government aid has become necessary," he asserted.

About 50 delegates attended the meeting, and these included: Hyman Reiff, Manager, Montreal Joint Board; Sol Spivak, Manager, Toronto Joint Board; Joseph James, Winnipeg; and Saul Linds, Associate Manager of the Montreal Joint Board.

## Leather Goods Workers Plan Organizing Drive in Canada

A fund of \$150,000 has been set aside for organizational purposes in Canada, it was announced at a meeting in Montreal last month of the general executive board of the International Leather Goods, Plastics and Novelty Workers Union. The announcement was made by Norman Zukowsky, President of the Union.

The Union has about 45,000 members, of whom slightly more than 1,000 are in Canada, in Montreal and Toronto locals.

An increase in the per capita levy will be sought at next year's international convention to meet the cost of the intensified organizing campaign in Canada and the United States.

The importance of uniform contract standards regarding wage and working conditions was agreed upon at the meeting. One of the main aims of the union will be the attainment of a 35-hour week, instead of the present 37½-hour one. Uniformity will also be sought in wages and in health, welfare and pension benefits.

### Apparel Trades Department

The Union wants needle trades unions to join it in forming an apparel trades department of the AFL-CIO. The purpose of establishing such a department would be to co-ordinate organizing; to develop a joint union label and to promote the sale of union-made goods, to stimulate demand for apparel goods designed and manufactured in Canada and the United States, and to plan the training and assimilation of new immigrants, many of whom enter the needle trades industries.

A jurisdictional dispute with the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen was to be submitted to President George Meany of the AFL-CIO at an executive meeting in Pennsylvania this month, it was decided. If no settlement is reached it will be taken to the AFL-CIO convention in September.

The Leather Goods Union asserts its right to bargain for a group of workers, former members of the International Fur and Leather Workers' Union, over whom it claims to have exclusive jurisdiction but who now belong to the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen. The Meat Cutters absorbed the Fur and Leather Workers in 1955, after the latter was expelled from the CIO and the CCL.

---

## Steelworkers' Meeting Outlines Collective Bargaining Objectives

General wage increases were advocated by the United Steelworkers as a leading collective bargaining objective in Canada this year, at the union's two-day national policy conference in Toronto attended by 307 delegates representing nearly 300 locals across the country.

The new policy target is for "general wage increases that take into account the close relationship between Canadian and American price policies in the steel manufacturing and mining industries". The union argued that the price policies "prove that Canadian wages can be at least equal to the wages paid in similar American industries".

Other aims approved by the conference included: higher shift premiums, better incentive rates, a 40-hour work week across Canada, nine paid statutory holidays, longer paid vacations, and severance pay. The importance of extending fringe benefits in contract negotiations was emphasized in the discussions.

The delegates asked for changes in the Unemployment Insurance Act to provide bigger benefits, elimination of the waiting period, and provision for universal coverage regardless of earnings.

In addressing the conference, Canadian Director William Mahoney, charged Prime Minister Diefenbaker with accepting management's point of view that wage increases cause inflation, without making an independent investigation of the facts. (An investigation into steel prices had earlier been urged by the union.)

---

## Operative Potters Convene In Canada for First Time

The 65th annual convention of the International Brotherhood of Operative Potters, held in Montreal early in July, was the first the union had ever held in Canada. About 250 delegates attended.

Head officers of the union, elected last May by secret referendum ballot, were installed during the convention. L. E. Wheatley and Charles F. Jordan were re-elected President and Secretary-Treasurer respectively.

The Brotherhood, with locals at Joliette, St. Jean, Quebec City, Toronto and New Westminster, has close to 1,000 members in Canada

---

## Canadian Co-operatives Report Gains in Assets and Business

Canadian co-operatives reported gains in total assets, members' equity and total volume of business during the crop year ended July 31, 1958, it was reported by the Economics Division of the Department of Agriculture in its 27th annual summary of the operations of co-operative associations in Canada, *Co-operation in Canada*, 1958.

### No Membership Gain

While gains indicative of continued growth were reported on all fronts except membership, these gains were generally small on a percentage basis to the size of the co-operative movement in Canada.

The total volume of business done by marketing, purchasing, fishermen's and service co-operatives for the year was

\$1,244,558,000. This was an increase of \$92 million over the previous year and represented a new high for total co-operative business. A total of 2,002 marketing and purchasing co-operatives, 94 per cent of the known co-operatives in these categories, reported business of \$1,208,455,000 for the 12-month period.

The sales volume of farm products marketed through co-operatives amounted to \$895 million, an increase of \$77.7 million over the previous year's figure. All provinces reported increases in the total value of farm products marketed. Co-operatives marketed about 33 per cent of all agricultural products entering commercial trade in Canada during the year.

Sales in merchandise and farm supplies advanced to \$296 million in the year, an increase of \$13 million over the previous year's sales.

Total assets of marketing and purchasing co-operatives increased from \$481.9 million a year earlier to \$506.8 million, a gain of 5 per cent.

Fishermen's co-operatives reported a general increase in business during the year. The value of fish marketed increased from \$17.4 million to \$19.5 million.

---

## U.S. Department of Labour Given Full Control over Job Statistics

Effective July 1, the United States Department of Labor took over sole responsibility for employment statistics, under a new plan designed to improve federal statistical services.

The Department will publish all figures on employment, including all labour force data, nonfarm employment based on payroll reports, and unemployment insurance claims.

Labour force statistics will be collected and tabulated for the Department by the Commerce Department's Bureau of the Census.

The Labor Department will continue to collect figures on employment and labour requirements in the construction industry.

All other phases of the construction industry, including data on housing starts and dollar volume of construction activity, are to be transferred to the Commerce Department.

Previously, the responsibility for employment statistics was split between the two Departments. In Canada, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics conducts the monthly labour force survey, the National Employment Service compiles statistics on unemployment insurance claimants and job applicants.

## Nonfarm Canadians' Income Averaged \$4,269 in 1957

Average income of nonfarm families and unattached individuals in 1957 was \$4,269, an increase of approximately 11 per cent over 1955 and 34 per cent over the 1951 average income of \$3,185, according to data collected from a sample survey, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics announced last month.

Some price increases occurred during this period so that the increase in real income between 1951 and 1957 was approximately 20 per cent.

Approximately a quarter of families and unattached individuals had incomes below \$2,000, almost half had incomes of \$2,000 to \$5,000, and the remaining quarter had incomes of \$5,000 and over.

For families only, i.e., excluding unattached individuals, slightly more than a fifth had incomes below \$2,500 and slightly more than a third had incomes exceeding \$5,000.

## First-Quarter Farm Cash Income Highest Total Yet Recorded

Farm cash income in the first quarter of 1959 from the sale of farm products and participation payments on the previous year's grain crop was estimated at \$625,000,000, the highest first-quarter estimate recorded to date and 6 per cent larger than last year's first-quarter total of \$613,000,000, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has reported.

Earlier, DBS reported that the net income of Canadian farmers (excluding Newfoundland) from farming operations was an estimated \$1.3 billion in 1958, up 20 per cent from the 1957 estimate of \$1.1 billion and approximately the same as the five-year (1953-57) average.

## Trace Changes in Buying Habits Of U.S. Urban Workers' Families

United States urban workers and their families now have "remarkably higher" living standards than in earlier times, it is said in a new book, published by the U.S. Department of Labor, that traces changes in American city workers' buying habits.

The publication, *How American Buying Habits Change*, summarizes and analyzes findings from six major surveys conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics during the period since 1875.

The study shows that the buying power of wages and salaries of average city workers, in terms of constant buying power

dollars, is roughly three times as great as it was at the beginning of this century. This comparison does not include the added income not in the form of cash from today's fringe benefits, such as sick leave, paid vacations, and hospitalization.

The new publication may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D.C., price \$1.

## Average Fringe Benefit Cost \$700 per Employee per Year

The average outlay for fringe benefits by 108 Canadian companies in a variety of industries in 1957 was 16.4 per cent of payroll or \$701 per employee per year, it is reported in *Fringe Benefit Costs in Canada—1957*, No. 4 in the series of studies in industrial relations published by Industrial Relations Counselors Service, Inc., Toronto.

As in 1953, the survey showed no significant relationship between fringe benefit costs and size of company.

The 108 companies participating in the survey had a total of 537,653 employees. The companies reported their fringe benefit outlays for paid vacations, paid holidays, other paid time off (for family deaths, jury duty, etc.), pension plans, welfare plans (group life, medical, sick pay, etc.), severance and termination plans, saving and thrift plans, non-cash benefits other than pension and welfare plans (free lodging, recreational projects, etc.), unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, and old age security.

Other findings of the study were:

—Four major types of fringe benefits—paid vacations, paid holidays, pension plans and welfare plans—were in effect in all or nearly all of the 108 companies surveyed. Unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation were, of course, also in force in all companies since they are required by law throughout Canada. Also, payments under the Old Age Security Act are required from all companies.

—Average outlays for fringe benefits by industry ranged from 13.1 per cent of payroll in textile mill products to 22.2 per cent in food, beverages and tobacco. Among individual companies within most industry groups there was an equal or even greater variation in fringe benefit costs.

—The largest items of fringe benefit costs were employer contributions to private pension plans and the costs of vacation pay, each averaging 3.9 per cent of payroll, followed by outlay for holidays, amounting to 2.7 per cent of payroll, and payments for welfare plans, at 2.1 per cent of payroll.

—For pension plans, costs (an average of 3.9 per cent for all companies) varied widely between industry groups, from 2.2 per cent in trade to 7.1 per cent in finance and insurance.

—Outlays for welfare plans also showed a wide variation, from 0.4 per cent in finance and insurance to 3.3 per cent in public utilities. The average outlay for welfare plans in all companies was 2.1 per cent.

—Of those benefits required by compulsory or minimum legislation, workmen's compensation showed more moderate inter-industry variations—less than 0.05 in finance and insurance to 0.9 per cent in iron and steel, metal products and machinery. The average for all companies was 0.5 per cent.

—Employers' compulsory liability under the Old Age Security Act is assessed at 2 per cent of corporate taxable income. Total outlay averaged for all 108 companies was 0.8 per cent of payroll, ranging from 0.1 per cent in textile mill products and transportation to 1.6 per cent in petroleum products.

—Premium pay for time worked—the principal wage supplement outside of fringe benefits—averaged 3.2 per cent of payroll in the manufacturing companies surveyed, and 5.2 per cent in public utility companies. In non-manufacturing industries, either it was not the practice to pay premium compensation, or separate data for premium pay were not available.

—Employer payments for pension and other benefit plans were 4.0 per cent of payroll or \$168 per employee for pension plans, 2.1 per cent of payroll or \$89 per employee for welfare plans (including premiums for group life, hospitalization, surgical, medical care and sick pay insurance).

Comparing the years 1953 and 1957 on the basis of data received from the 72 companies participating in both studies, the average total employer outlay for fringe benefits rose, as a percentage of payroll, from 15.3 to 15.8, and in dollars per employee, from \$530 to \$673.

Comparison of costs reported in this study with those in a similar study of fringe benefit costs by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in 1957 indicates that total outlay for fringe benefits in Canada and the United States did not differ substantially with respect to the major fringe benefits, the report says.

The report was the second such study by the organization, the first being for 1953. The organization now plans to publish similar reports every second year.

Copies of the report are available from Industrial Relations Counselors Service, Inc., 85 Bloor Street East, Toronto 5, at \$5.00 each.

---

## Most U.S. Collective Agreements Provide for Shift Differentials

More than 90 per cent of major collective agreements in the United States include provisions for extra pay or shorter hours for persons engaged on night work, and a growing number call for both.

More than half of all second-shift workers receive differentials of 8 cents an hour or higher, according to the AFL-CIO Department of Research publication, *Collective Bargaining Report*. More than a third get premium pay of 10 cents an hour or more.

For workers on the third shift, the rate is 12 cents an hour or 10 per cent—the latter for those whose differential is on a percentage basis—and is by far the most common in contracts covering 1,000 or more workers.

---

## New Booklet Assembles Laws Applicable to Pension Plans

A booklet that deals with the way in which the tax laws of the Dominion, Quebec and Ontario bear on the operation of employee pension plans has recently been published by The Wyatt Company, actuaries and employee benefit consultants, Ottawa and Toronto. The booklet, *The Law and Regulations affecting Employee Pension Plans, Canada, Quebec, Ontario*, may be obtained from the company without charge.

The booklet assembles, for the first time, the various laws and regulations, both federal and provincial, that are applicable in the operation of pension plans, and is aimed at assisting employers to operate in accordance with the legal requirements.

The pamphlet, which is in the form of question and answer, explains what constitutes a "registered pension plan" and describes the regulations regarding employer and employee contributions for past and future service, terminal funding, taxation of pension benefits, and the appointment of beneficiaries under provincial laws. The effect of estate and succession duty acts on pension plans, and restrictions on the investment of pension fund monies are also dealt with.

The author of the pamphlet, John S. Forsyth, Canadian Manager of the Company, was formerly employed in the Legal Branch, Taxation Division, Department of National Revenue, and later was Director of the Pension Fund Branch of that Department.

## Quebec Signs Agreement under Unemployment Assistance Act

All provinces are now under the federal-provincial unemployment relief scheme. The Minister of National Health and Welfare announced in the Commons on July 4 that on July 1 Quebec, the last province to do so, had signed an agreement to enter the plan (see page 803).

The agreement is the standard one between the federal Government and the provinces; and while it took effect on July 1, Quebec, like the other signatory provinces, will be able retroactively to draw contributions from the federal treasury in connection with relief payments going back to July 1, 1958.

The Unemployment Assistance Act, passed at the 1956 Session of Parliament (L.G., Dec. 1956, p. 1569), authorizes the federal Government to enter into agreements with the provincial governments to provide for contributions to be made out of the federal treasury for local unemployment assistance costs. Under the Act, federal contributions may not exceed 50 per cent of the unemployment assistance costs provided under the agreement in the province concerned.

Under the memorandum of agreement appended to the legislation, for all provinces except Nova Scotia, federal aid was to be given when the number of unemployed and their dependents exceeds .45 per cent of the population of the province. In Nova Scotia, because of particular circumstances prevailing in the province, federal assistance was to be given when the unemployment figure exceeded .30 per cent of the population.

An amendment to the Act, passed in December 1957, repealed the requirement that federal reimbursements might be made only with respect of aid to recipients in excess of .45 per cent of the provincial population, with effect January 1, 1958 (L.G., April, p. 373). The federal Government now pays to provinces which have signed agreements under the Act 50 per cent of the total costs of assistance to the needy unemployed, with some exclusions, such as aid to recipients of mothers' allowances and certain other costs.

## Nfld. Federation's Convention Attacks Province's Labour Laws

Criticism of Newfoundland's recent controversial labour legislation was voiced at the 23rd annual convention of the Newfoundland Federation of Labour, held in Corner Brook last month. Some 100 delegates attended.

Federation President Larry Daley charged that the Government had made an "unsuccessful" attempt to divide organized labour.

The Federation proposed formation of a union—"not a federation"—of fishermen; a producer's board, owned and controlled by fishermen, to sell all cured and salt fish; government price supports and subsidies; producers co-operatives to secure salt and bait supplies, bait facilities, community stages, stores and curing facilities; and producer-owned curing plants.

President Daley said the existing Newfoundland Federation of Fishermen, an unaffiliated organization with a present membership of about 8,100, was "politically dominated". Secretary of the union is C. Max Lane, a member of the provincial Legislature who was named President of the Newfoundland Brotherhood of Woods-Workers that was formed by the Government on decertification of the International Woodworkers of America (L.G., April, p. 360).

The convention discussed a resolution calling for a committee to study charges that certain Grand Falls paper mill unions "publicly supported certain companies and the provincial Government in an attempt to oust other affiliated unions from their legally established bargaining position and from the province".

Another resolution called for the removal of a constitutional barrier against discussion of "partisan political" matters. Others proposed that the Federation disassociate itself from all political parties in Canada, not affiliate with any political parties in Canada, and initiate a political education program to acquaint affiliated unions with the "intent and purposes of the CLC resolution" on a new political party for Canada and to bring to their members a "political awareness".

## Britain's Ministry of Labour Publishes 1958 Annual Report

The number of persons in civil employment in the United Kingdom diminished by more than 250,000 as a result of reduced demand in many industries, according to the Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour and National Service for 1958, which was published recently.

Unemployment rose throughout the year, the November total of 536,000 representing 2.4 per cent of the estimated total number of employees. There was a slight improvement in December. The average number registered as unemployed was 457,000 compared with an average of 313,000 for 1957, the report says.

Unemployment among the disabled increased much less sharply than among the able-bodied.

Unemployment was accentuated by the larger numbers of boys and girls reaching school-leaving age and by the considerable numbers of men leaving the armed forces, while at the same time 20,000 fewer men were posted under the National Service Acts than in 1957.

"In many cases employers took the Ministry into their confidence when contemplating reductions in the size of their labour force, and the Department was able to give advice and to assist in the handling of redundancy problems by arranging for the Employment Exchange staffs to interview the workers affected before their notices expired and thus speed up the process of finding alternative employment for them," the report states.

"In addition, training and industrial rehabilitation helped to fit people for employment in industry, commerce and the professions... About 89 per cent of those who completed vocational training courses were found employment in the occupations for which they had been trained."

Some firms affected by the trade recession, according to the report, "resorted to short-time working rather than a reduction in the number of workers. The numbers on short-time more than doubled. Overtime was at a considerably lower level than in 1957."

The report states that there was no substantial change in the number of industrial disputes compared with preceding years.

Weekly wage rates increased by about 3½ per cent, compared with 5½ per cent in 1957. Nearly 11,250,000 wage-earners had their weekly rates of wages increased and about 339,000 had their normal weekly hours of work reduced. In 1957, the corresponding numbers were 12,333,000 and 434,000.

The report states that most wage claims were settled by direct negotiation between the parties or through the voluntary negotiating machinery of the industry concerned. However, many disputing parties sought the help of the Ministry's conciliation officers.

## Find British Workers on Holiday For One Third of Each Year

Most persons in British industry, according to a survey published in London recently, work during two thirds of each year and spend the other third on vacation.

The survey, conducted by the Industrial Welfare Society, showed that in addition to 104 work-free days created by the almost universal application of the five-day week, the vast majority of British workers receive 10 working days paid vacation and six statutory holidays.

It was also established that fewer than one in a hundred British industrial companies now offer less than two weeks' annual vacation.

## Items of Interest to Labour from House of Commons

**June 30**—*Bill C-68 to amend the Maritime Coal Production Assistance Act* given first reading. The amendment extends the application of the Act to all parts of Canada, increases the total amount of loans that may be made from 10 to 20 million dollars, extends the time limit by five years to October 31, 1964, and increases the amount that may be loaned to one operator from \$7,500,000 to \$12,000,000.

**July 2**—*Winter Works Program* next fall and winter will be announced to the House when the Government thinks such a program is necessary, the Minister of Labour replied to question.

*Announcement respecting salary increases* for civil servants will be made "when the proper time comes," the Minister of Finance said in answer to a question.

**July 3**—*Disallowance of Newfoundland labour legislation* is receiving continuing consideration, the Prime Minister told a

questioner, reminding him that the constitution sets a period within which a decision must be made, and assuring him that the constitutional requirements will be met.

**July 4**—*Unemployment Assistance Act* is in effect in all 10 provinces following the signing of an agreement on July 1 between the federal Government and the Province of Quebec, the Minister of National Health and Welfare announced.

**July 6**—*Legislation based on the Clark report* on old age pensions will not be introduced at the present session, the Minister of National Health and Welfare informed a questioner.

*Bill C-68 to amend the Maritime Coal Production Assistance Act* given second reading: consideration in committee begun. During the debate on the motion for second reading, the Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys said that co-ordination between the new National Energy Board and

the "long-established" Dominion Coal Board will be studied in the next few years.

**July 7**—*Third reading given Bill C-68* to amend the Maritime Coal Production Assistance Act.

*Agreement on a hospital insurance plan* has been reached between Prince Edward Island and the federal Government, the Minister of National Health and Welfare announced.

*Intention to insert a clause in Bill C-59* (to amend the Combines Investigation Act) to the effect that the anti-combines legislation shall not apply to arrangement between fishermen or associations of fishermen and persons or associations engaged in the buying or processing of fish in British Columbia from January 1, 1959 to December 31, 1960 was announced by the Minister of Justice. (See L.G., July p. 675).

**July 8**—*Principle of production sharing* with United States firms in connection with the manufacture of the F-104G has been accepted by the U.S. firms, the Minister of Defence Production said when introducing his Department's estimates.

*Royal assent* given, among others to the act to make provision for the reduction of certain class and commodity rates on freight traffic and the act to amend the Unemployment Insurance Act.

**July 9**—*Bill C-70* to amend the Combines Investigation Act and the Criminal Code including the clause exempting until the end of 1960 arrangements between fishermen and fisheries associations in British Columbia given first reading.

*Report from Civil Service Commission* concerning salary increases for civil servants was received by Government the Minister of Finance reported, but he did not regard it as a final submission.

*Royal Commission on Freight Rates* intends to begin hearings in early September, the Minister of Transport announces in an answer to a question.

**July 10**—*Between 135,000 and 140,000* housing starts will be made in Canada this year, the Minister of Public Works predicted. He had been asked when the Government intended, in view of the decline in starts, to make direct loans to builders; he said he couldn't make an announcement at that time.

*Report of Royal Commission on Price Spreads* will not be "very long delayed," the Prime Minister told a questioner.

**July 11**—*No portion of the subvention* payable to the Northland Navigation Company is being "used to finance the activities of gangsters and racketeers in their attempt

to destroy a legitimate and responsible union which is the certified bargaining agent for certain employees of the company," the Minister of Transport assured a questioner.

**July 14**—*Because unemployment figures* are still decreasing appreciably, the Government is hoping that it will not be necessary to repeat this winter the Winter Works Program of the 1958-1959 winter, the Minister of Labour told a questioner.

*Payment of \$560,000*, representing 20 per cent of the purchase price of \$2,800,000, has been received in respect of the sale of the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships fleet, the Minister of Transport advised a questioner.

*Ratification of the U.N. Convention* on the nationality of married women approved.

**July 16**—*Report of Royal Commission on Price Spreads* will be ready by mid-September, according to the chairman of the Commission, the Prime Minister said.

**July 17**—*Consultation will be held* at all times with labour organizations concerning appointments to certain government commissions "but consultation does not mean determination," the Prime Minister said in reporting on a meeting with Canadian Labour Congress officers. "Consultation means consideration of the suggestions made but does not imply a determination of the issue by reason of the names suggested."

*Nova Scotia miners who were laid off* because of a breakdown at their place of employment received unemployment insurance benefits if they were eligible under the Act to do so, the Minister of Labour informed a questioner.

*Settlement of strike* involving the Northland Navigation Company Limited and the National Association of Marine Engineers announced by the Minister of Labour.

**July 18**—*Draft bill on human rights* will be introduced at the next session of Parliament, Prime Minister asserts, and after introduction, discussion and second reading it will be submitted to a joint committee of both houses to study the terminology of the bill.

*Bill C-70* to amend the Combines Investigation Act read the second and third times and passed.

*Royal assent* given to the amendment to the Maritime Coal Production Assistance Act, the act to provide for the establishment of a National Energy Board, and the act to amend the Combines Investigation Act.

*Second Session of Twenty-Fourth Parliament prorogued.*

# 46th Convention, International Association of Personnel in Employment Security

Hon. Michael Starr, Minister of Labour, awarded Association's highest honour, the Citation of Merit, for his contributions to Canada's National Employment Service. Canadian delegates participate in convention forums and workshops

Hon. Michael Starr, Minister of Labour, received the highest honour given by the International Association of Personnel in Employment Security, on June 23 in Boston, Mass.

The award, the Association's Citation of Merit, was presented during the opening session of the 46th annual convention of the IAPES in recognition of Mr. Starr's contributions to Canada's National Employment Service. Alan L. Tosland, Assistant Director of the NES and a member of the IAPES executive board, made the presentation.

The convention was attended by delegates from Egypt, Ghana, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan, Peru and the Philippine Islands in addition to Canada and the United States.

Soon after he was appointed Minister of Labour two years ago, his nomination pointed out, Mr. Starr announced his intention of seeing that the National Employment Service "fulfilled its proper function" and asked the Unemployment Insurance Commission to develop a program "to strengthen and improve" employment operations.

"Such problems as the difficulty people past 40 have in getting employment, rehabilitation and employment of the disabled, discrimination in employment, and unemployment resulting from cold weather in the winter have concerned me," he said at that time.

The program which resulted included increases in staff, stepped-up employer relations and publicity, area schools and conferences for employment personnel, increased use of testing facilities for screening job applicants, and other activities.

The Minister called a nation-wide conference in Ottawa last July to study Canada's annual problem of winter unemployment, with representatives of industry, labour, trade and commerce and many national organizations in attendance, the nomination stated.

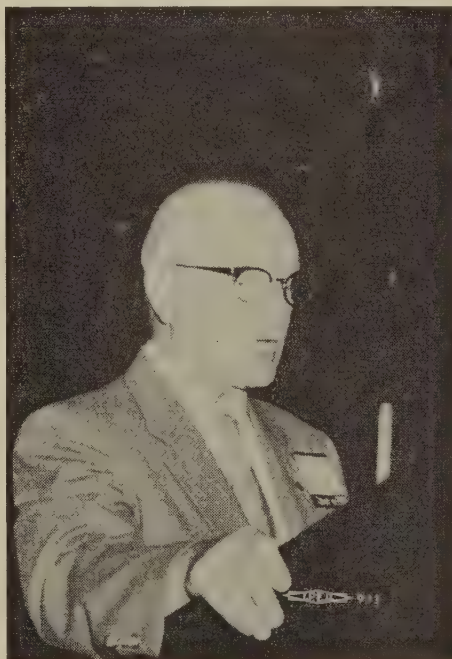
The conference received national publicity, resulted in greater public awareness of the causes of unemployment, and brought pledges from many in influential positions that all possible efforts would be made to support a winter employment campaign.

Mr. Starr was instrumental in securing the adoption of a Municipal Winter Works Incentive Program which had created more than 40,000 jobs by the end of April with resulting improved morale, greater response to the efforts of the Employment Service and the most productive winter employment campaign of any staged to date it was pointed out.

## Hamilton Baird

There is a trend in both Canada and the United States towards a uniform standard for judging unemployment benefit claims namely "if a man is out of work he should be paid," Hamilton Baird, Moncton, told the delegates.

Mr. Baird, who is Atlantic Regional Insurance Officer for the Unemployment Insurance Commission, described the emergence of the uniform standard as a by-product of what he called "the redistribution of the wealth in our two countries". It is happening "whether we like it or not," he added.



A. L. Tosland



**IAPES President Harry Van Brunt (left) introduces Hon. Michael Starr, Minister of Labour, who holds the Association's Citation of Merit that he received at the convention. The presentation was made by A. L. Tosland, Assistant Director, NES.**

He described Canada's centralized system of judging unemployment claims and said the country had virtually adopted the uniform standard. "It seems qualification enough," he said, "that if a man is out of work he be paid something to enable him to keep his family going."

His remarks were made during a workshop session on "Benefit Payments and Non-Monetary Claims Examining".

### **Co-ordinating for Employment Security**

William Thomson, Director of the National Employment Service, during a forum, "Co-ordinating for Employment Security," outlined the operations of the NES and its more recent accomplishments and progress toward a more effective and better integrated program.

Robert C. Goodwin, Director of the U.S. Bureau of Employment Security, the forum moderator, saw immobility of displaced workers as a major economic problem. He said schools should be kept aware of labour market changes and that employment security offices should co-operate with industrial development groups and with industry itself.

Edward L. Keenan, Deputy Assistant Director for Manpower, U.S. Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, and Dr. William H. Miernyk, Professor of Economics and Director of the Bureau of

Business and Economic Research at Northeastern University, Boston, shared the forum.

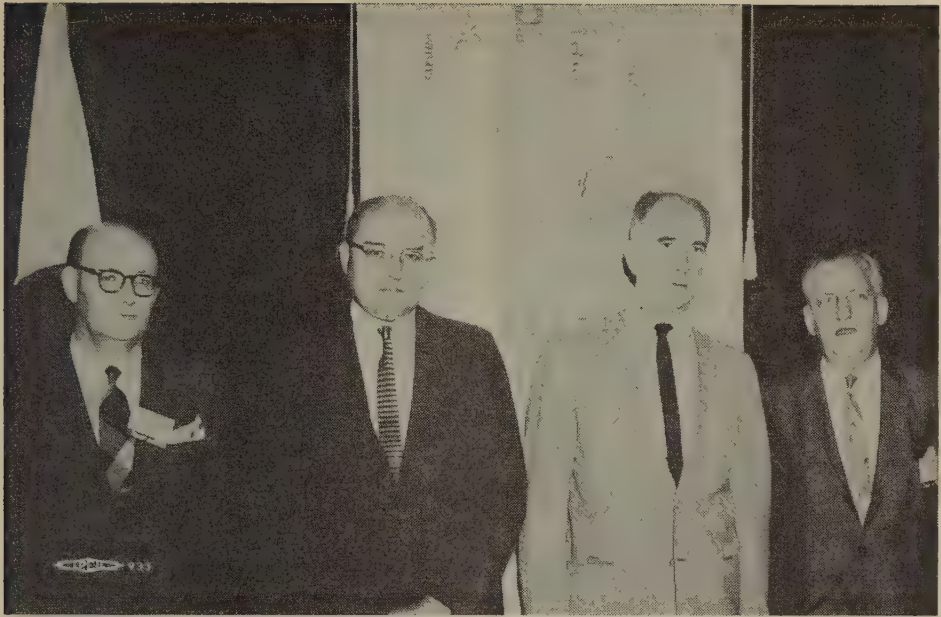
Mr. Keenan suggested that results of skill surveys be made known to schools and employers of the areas concerned for planning purposes and prodded employment security personnel to keep pace with stepped-up demands for top-level technical workers. Dr. Miernyk saw chronic, localized unemployment as a major economic problem, suggested that employment security offices furnish applicants with information about jobs outside their own areas, and advised stepped-up efforts to place older workers and greater use of aptitude testing.

S. B. O'Brien, Staff Training Division, Unemployment Insurance Commission, took part in a session on "Flexibility of Regulations and Procedures to Meet Changes in Local Economic Conditions".

### **Development of Manpower**

The development of manpower to its greatest potential received repeated emphasis during the convention, the theme of which was "Economic Security through Employment Security."

Survival of the free way of life in the United States depends on more than defence, Newell Brown, U.S. Assistant Secretary of Labor, told the convention.



Members of the forum, "Co-ordinating for Employment Security," at the 46th annual convention of the IAPES (left to right): William Thomson, Director, National Employment Service; Dr. William R. Miernyk, Director, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, Northeastern University, Boston; Robert C. Goodwin, Director, U.S. Bureau of Employment Security, forum moderator; and Edward L. Keenan, Assistant Director for Manpower, U.S. Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.

He predicted that "explosion of the world population" between now and the year 2000 would bring mounting and dangerous pressures to all free-societies.

"One of the ways to meet the pressures is to take every possible step to be sure that maximum use is made of the human resources of the country . . .

"In my judgment, unless we conclusively and conscientiously go after this objective, the possibility that this country will continue to exist as we know it seems to be pretty dim."

Mr. Brown emphasized that it will be the continuing responsibility of persons engaged in job placement and counselling to "see to it that everyone is trained to do the job he can do best".

### Workshops

The convention's 12 workshops considered various subjects and discussion indicated that many employers, understanding neither the employment security nor special applicant programs, have fears and apprehensions of both; that services rendered influence community acceptance; that the Employment Service should provide vocational counselling, leaving educational counselling to the schools; that electronic data

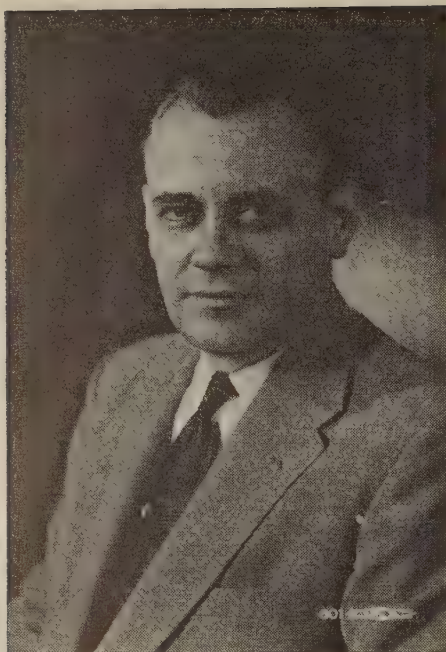
equipment has not changed basic principles, only methods of application; and that there should be more flexibility in employer visiting programs and duration of benefits, depending on economic conditions.

Other workshops indicated that the veteran program should be an integral part of operations; that Employment Service offices can staff industry with good planning and full utilization of tools and techniques; that lack of funds should not be used as an excuse for curtailing community activities; that audit and field investigation functions should be separated; that management training should consider long-range objectives; that clerical personnel should know agency programs; and that, in the farm labour field, there is need for follow-up of placements, and better understanding of transportation and housing problems.

### Election of Officers

Mrs. Mark B. Keller, Columbus, Ohio, Employment Security Supervisor for the Ohio Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, was elected President of the IAPES; she succeeds Harry R. Van Brunt of Tallahassee, Fla. Benjamin Cohen, Baltimore, Md., stepped up to First Vice-President;

*(Continued on page 838)*



Hon. Michael Starr,  
Minister of Labour

On behalf of the Government of Canada I extend my best wishes to all working people throughout the country, in honour of whom this national holiday has been established.

We are all happy that Labour Day sees our Canadian economy in a substantially improved position over that of a year ago. Employment has expanded steadily this year, and by June had reached an all-time

record level. This has resulted from a broadly based expansion of business activity that has developed during the past twelve months. I have no doubt that this expansion will continue to favourably affect the standard of living and employment prospects of Canadian workers for some time to come.

While prosperity benefits most of us, it does not automatically solve the serious problems that several groups of workers face in obtaining suitable employment. Among these are the physically handicapped, the older worker, those laid off in

*(Continued on page 810)*



Claude Jodoin, President,  
Canadian Labour Congress

The year since last Labour Day has been an important one for labour; the year ahead is likely to be even more important. It is traditional on this, labour's holiday, for people to look back on the accomplishments of organized labour and to recall some of the achievements that have been attained through workers' banding together in their common interest.

## LABOUR DAY

It is particularly timely that we should do that this year because, despite their achievements—and they are many—the organizations that have made this possible are under attack as never before in Canada. No doubt this Labour Day will bring hollow praise for organized labour from some of those who are exerting their efforts to weaken our movement. These are the people who preface their remarks with the phrase, "I believe in trade unions but . . .".

Certainly no one associated with the trade union movement would pretend for a moment that it is perfect in every particular.

*(Continued on page 810)*

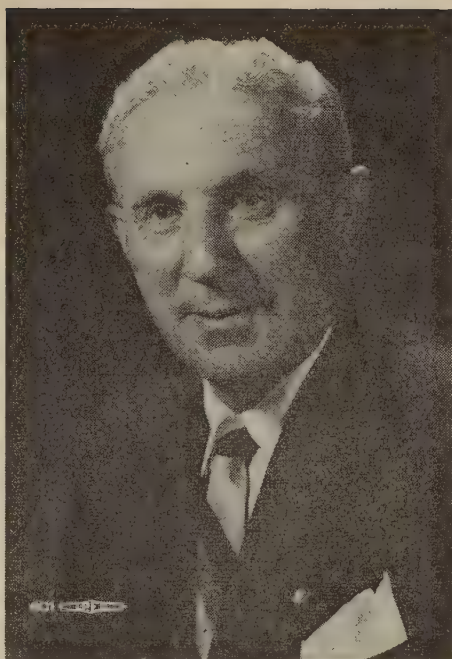


**Roger Mathieu, General President,  
Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour**

*(Translation)*

This first Monday in September, the workers' holiday, is also organized labour's day.

So I should like to make a wish, in addition to the usual congratulations and good wishes, which is intended for all but which more particularly concerns trade unionism as such.



**A. H. Balch, Chairman,  
National Legislative Committee,  
International Railroad Brotherhoods**

On this national holiday the National Legislative Committee, International Railroad Brotherhoods sends greetings to all labour groups.

Of interest to railroad men is the announcement that a Royal Commission has been named to make "a comprehensive and careful inquiry with all reasonable dispatch

## MESSAGES

It would not be wise for us to shut our eyes to the serious attacks made during the past year on the prestige of the labour movement in North America. Because of the few unworthy leaders whose criminal conduct has been made known to the public by the United States press, the reputation of the whole labour movement has been sullied. Justly shocked by these truthful revelations, but derved at the same time by enemies of the labour cause who are exploiting the situation, public opinion, it is even to be feared, may be tempted to place all union leaders in the same category with the few who are guilty.

*(Continued on page 811)*

into problems relating to railway transportation in Canada and the possibility of removing or alleviating inequities in the freight rate structure".

Under the "Terms of Reference" the Royal Commission is to make recommendations on five points, but no suggestion is made that the Commission should study and make recommendation for a national transportation policy; however, it is gratifying to note that a statement was issued from the Government to the effect that a Royal Commission will be named after the present commission to study and

*(Continued on page 812)*

cold weather from seasonal industries, and those who suffer discrimination because of their race, creed, colour or national origin. Buoyant employment conditions should help us meet these problems more effectively and thus call for a greater effort in solving them.

Today we are living in a world of changing technology and increasing competition, which presents a growing challenge for Canadians to meet. One of our basic objectives must be the strengthening of Canada's resources of skilled and professional manpower. The Government of Canada is providing, in co-operation with the provinces, financial support both for higher education and for vocational training. The important relationships between changing technology and manpower are being studied by the Department of Labour so that Canada will be better able to meet her manpower needs in a changing world.

At the same time we must always keep before us our responsibilities to the rest of the world. Although economic conditions for most Canadians are good, the same cannot be said for large numbers of workers around the world. There is much poverty, lack of food, poor shelter and inadequate schooling in many countries. In many ways Canada is making a direct contribution to the improvement of these conditions; but we cannot afford to relax our efforts in this direction.

Progress has been made during the past year in strengthening our unemployment insurance program, in developing a still more effective winter employment program, in providing a more aggressive placement service for jobless workers and in introducing new labour legislation covering vacations with pay for employees under federal jurisdiction.

It is 65 years since Labour Day was proclaimed as a national holiday by the Government of Canada under the leadership of Sir John Thompson, then Prime Minister.

Tremendous strides in betterment of living and working conditions have been made during that time because of advancing technology, enlightened labour and social security legislative measures, the increased social consciousness of employers, and the increasingly influential voice of Organized Labour.

We in Canada can look back over these advances with satisfaction; but there is no room for smugness. There are many problems calling for the attention of Organized Labour, employers, and governments at all levels in Canada.

It is essentially a human organization and as such it can be expected to suffer from human frailties. It is equally true that those closely associated with organized labour are most anxious and are exerting great efforts to overcome these weaknesses.

But there are others, and it is surely significant that they are largely those who stand to gain from a weakened labour movement, who would impose restrictions that would seriously interfere with the right of workers to make a free choice of their organization and bargain collectively in the truest sense of the words.

The significance of these efforts to weaken organized labour goes considerably beyond the ranks of trade unions. Those who would undermine trade unions are threatening the standard of life enjoyed by every Canadian. Wages and working conditions are to a very large degree determined by collective bargaining. The benefits won in contracts negotiated between employers and employees under union conditions are usually extended, to some degree, to those who do not enjoy the benefits of collective bargaining.

Organized labour has always been in the forefront of the struggle for shorter hours, and the leisure which is generally enjoyed today is to a very large extent the fruit of collective bargaining. Organized labour is in the forefront of the struggle for better wages. Recently we have been bitterly criticized for this. All sorts of dire predictions were made about the effects on the Canadian economy should labour continue to press for and win wage increases. Such increases were won in a number of very important negotiations, affecting many thousands of people; and those who were loudest in their criticism and most pessimistic in their predictions are now proclaiming the improvements in the economic situation since the recession.

But it is not only in the matter of hours and wages that Canadians as a whole have a stake in labour's future. Labour's activities have by no means been limited to this field; great efforts have been expended and much has been accomplished in the legislative field, and particularly in forms of social legislation.

Since their very formation trade unions have been actively striving for better conditions for all people. The records of our movement tell the story of the struggle for better pensions, better widows' allowances, hospital and health insurance, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, and other such legislation.

It is surely significant that some employer organizations, which would now impose all sorts of restrictions to weaken labour, have been missing from the leadership in these efforts in Canada. Time and again, in fact, employer organizations have been among the bitterest opponents of such measures. The significance of this is surely clear—those who would weaken labour would also weaken the social structure which has brought a better life to so many Canadians. This is at stake in the struggle now going on and this will be part of the price Canadians will have to pay if the opponents of labour gain ground.

Great strides have been made in this direction; but the governments which have introduced legislation of this type have acted with great hesitation, and only after evidence of public support has become abundantly clear. Labour is proud of the role it has played in rallying that support. Some are now saying that organized labour has become too big. The fact is that trade union members number less than a third of the potential membership. We look forward to expanded organization so that we may speak with a louder voice to attain a better life for the people of our country, and so that we can come closer to balancing the strength of the giant corporations that control to such a great extent the economy of our country.

During the past year we have once again suffered the ravages of unemployment. We have continually pressed for action in two particular fields—combatting seasonal unemployment and planning to meet the effects of automation. Here, as with social legislation, the response has been, to say the least, slow.

The Canadian Labour Congress has repeatedly taken the position that there is far too much readiness to accept seasonal unemployment as inevitable. Surely in this age, when such tremendous strides are being made in so many fields demanding keen intellect, it is not too much to think that means can be devised of reducing the tremendous wastage and suffering that come from idle hands during the winter months.

Across Canada many others are experiencing the idleness that comes when the methods of production are changed, through automation or some other method. An increase can be expected in this trend and here, too, the Canadian Labour Congress has repeatedly advanced suggestions for plans to meet these conditions; but here too there has been great hesitancy.

Before we next celebrate Labour Day the Canadian Labour Congress, representing 1,160,000 workers, will meet in convention—a convention which has often been

described as the Parliament of Labour. Our organization represents more than four-fifths of the union members in Canada and they, with their families, constitute about a quarter of the Canadian population. Obviously the deliberations of such a convention are of national importance.

The matters I have been discussing will come under review at those meetings in Montreal next April, as will many other matters. A great deal is being said of labour's role in the political field. Some are suggesting that organized labour has no place in politics or public affairs. Surely this is the business of everybody. It is simply good citizenship to take an interest in the affairs of our nation, and that is exactly what organized labour is doing.

The Canadian Labour Congress has conducted an active campaign of political education in an effort to inform members of our organization concerning public issues. The decision they reach as a result of this information is, in the best traditions of democracy, their affair and theirs alone. There is not the slightest doubt that whatever decision is reached by the delegates to the Montreal convention, it will protect fully the right of every individual to exercise the ballot which is his personal possession, as he wishes; anything less would be a violation of the democratic basis on which our union movement has been built. The threat to such freedom comes rather from those outside the labour movement who would interfere with workers' discussing and acting upon their political convictions.

And so, I say again, that the year will be a vitally important one for organized labour. We face it with the conviction that in the future, as in the past, workers, uniting in their own organizations, can and will make a truly valuable contribution to the welfare of our country and all its citizens.

Roger Mathieu

*(Continued from page 809)*

So I should like to appeal to the Christian sense of justice which most citizens certainly possess. I should like to ask them not to condemn, because of a few isolated cases, an army of men who, for the most part, are working conscientiously and devoting themselves to the well-being of the workers.

I wish to remind the workers themselves that they must rise to the active defence of their unions against all attempts at slander; this is an urgent duty.

Let us therefore take advantage of this Labour Day to remind one and all that even if the labour movement has its black sheep (as all large families have, it is still,

with very few exceptions, fundamentally honest, and still constitutes the only organized force in the service of the working classes.

A. H. Balch

*(Continued from page 809)*

make recommendations for a national transportation policy. This has been long overdue. The railways, like many other industries, have been caught in an economic squeeze between rising operating costs (in spite of major improvement and diminishing returns; however, railways, unlike most enterprises, are not free to solve their problems by discretionary executive action. A national transportation policy should include control of interprovincial and international motor vehicle traffic.

Railway income is subject to regulation and statutory control to an extent not experienced by the rest of Canadian industry. This regulation and statutory control results in the railways' being required to perform uneconomical services for the benefit of the Canadian economy and the Canadian people as a whole. Inevitably their net earnings are adversely affected. Public policy is largely responsible for the low level of railway earnings, which in turn is reflected in resistance to wage demands made by railroad unions.

There is the need for railways in our economy to supply service to the public. We accept that the railways must often operate in an "uneconomic" territory in the general interest, but we reject that such operations should be subsidized by the employees, or by any single group of the economy.

Increased competition from other modes of transportation should be subject to supervision, control and regulation by appropriate governmental authority. It is obvious that to control one class, i.e., the railways, over which there is rigid regulation, and allow competitors to operate without comparable regulations will never be a sound basis for a "national transportation policy".

We trust that the Government, after the present Royal Commission has made its report, will again appoint a commission to study and make recommendations for a national transportation policy.

Railroad unions are concerned about the expansion of automation and electronics in the railroad industry. It is recognized that automation is here to stay and must

be accepted; however, protection must be given those who lose their employment through installation of the new methods. It is right to expect that agreements between unions and management should contain provision for severance pay.

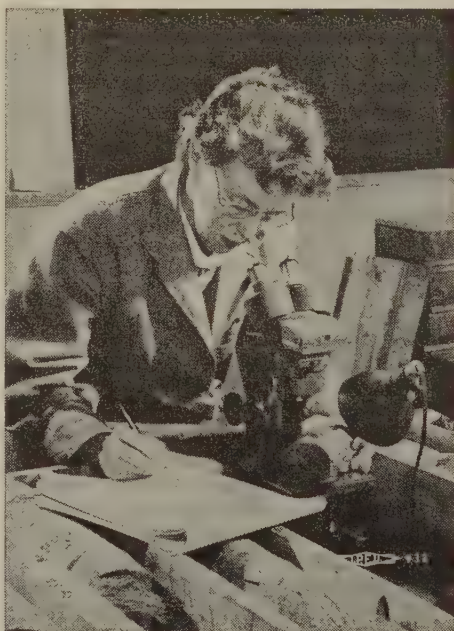
\* \* \*

From our small beginning we have grown, in spite of opposition, to an organization representing more than a million and a quarter Canadian workers...

We have spoken out against injustice, poverty and discrimination. We have pioneered legislation that has given Canadians some peace and contentment in their old age. We have finally won a partial victory to secure... partial protection against hospital bills; compensation laws, factory inspection, minimum wages, etc....

Recently the trade union movement has become more active in community affairs. In international affairs we are awakening to our great responsibility... During the past year the Canadian trade union movement has tried to play its full role in the democratic development of our country... We shall continue in the coming years to strive to see (organized labour's objectives) become reality.

—Labour Day Message, David Archer,  
President, Ontario Federation of Labour.



Dr. Helen R. Belyea



## Professional Distribution of Women

Canadian woman has made name for herself in geology, once regarded as a man's profession. U.S. survey of recent graduates shows predominance of traditional occupations. U.S. sorority publishes useful pamphlet on pharmacy as a career

*"Women are gradually making a name for themselves in many professions once regarded as men's work. Yet the great majority of professional women are in fields that have.. been.. traditionally considered 'suitable for women'."—Women at Work in Canada, 1958.*

One of those who are 'making a name for themselves' in a profession once regarded as men's work is Dr. Helen R. Belyea, a geologist in the federal Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.

Dr. Belyea was recently awarded the Barlow Memorial Medal for a paper entitled, "Distribution and Lithography of Organic Carbonate Unit of Upper Devonian Fairholme Group, Alberta". She was the first woman to be so honoured.

Dr. Belyea has worked in gas and oil fields, first in Eastern Canada and since 1950 in the West, as a member of the Geological Survey of Canada. She is an active member of several professional associations of geologists and has published a number of reports and papers on petroleum geology.

**Holding to Tradition**—Tradition still prevails, however, not only in Canada but in other countries, particularly the United States. This is confirmed by a report on women graduates of 1957\* recently published by the Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor in co-operation with the Women's Section of the National Vocational Guidance Association.

Almost 88,000 women who were graduated in June 1957 from colleges and universities granting the B.A. degree were included in the mail questionnaire survey on which the report is based. As in earlier similar studies, teaching was the profession most often chosen by the graduates. By far the largest proportion of those who chose this profession were elementary school teachers, only half as many having entered high school teaching.

Probably as a result of recent intensified efforts to increase the number of "degree" nurses, the nursing profession had moved into second place, displacing secretaries and stenographers, now third on the list.

\**First Jobs of College Women*, Women's Bureau Bulletin, No. 268. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

Equal numbers were employed on the one hand as scientists, mathematicians and statisticians and on the other, as recreational, religious and social welfare workers. Home economists and dietitians formed a slightly smaller group. Each of four remaining fields accounts for still smaller but about equal numbers: retail store workers, therapists, advertising and editorial assistants, and bookkeeping and accounting clerks.

In contrast to a marked increase in the number of women who were receiving appropriate training for teaching and nursing, there was no evidence that more women had been motivated to obtain suitable training for occupations in the physical and biological sciences, the social sciences, mathematics and engineering.

The report underlines the need of a greater awareness of the expanding employment opportunities in professions that are less usual for women.

**Occupational Information**—A pamphlet on pharmacy as a field for women\* recently published by a U.S. sorority is a good example of the type of occupational information that helps to stimulate such awareness.

The pamphlet answers the questions of a high school girl who is interested in a career in pharmacy by means of a series of interviews with women pharmacists in various settings: a retail pharmacy, a medical arts pharmacy used by doctors engaged in diagnostic work, a large hospital where the pharmacist prepares under medical supervision medications for patients and the out-patient department, a pharmaceutical laboratory carrying on research, and a school of pharmacy where the pharmacist is a member of the teaching staff.

Pharmacy is a field in which girls are likely to be interested; women in some European countries have become established in it. With the necessary adaptation of the information regarding qualifications and training, this pamphlet could be of use to Canadian girls wishing to enter the field.

\**She is a Pharmacist*, by Eunice R. Bonow, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Pharmacy, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Published by The Grand Council of Kappa Epsilon, Career Guidance Committee, 1539 N. 51 Street, Milwaukee 8, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

## Training and Re-training of Older Workers

Toronto committee recommends research to determine extent of employment problem of older workers and numbers of older persons who need training or re-training, and urges pilot project to provide experience in operating training programs

A special committee of the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto has been considering problems connected with the training and re-training of older workers for employment.

This committee, established in 1955 as a result of recommendations made at the Conference on Earning Opportunities for Older People held in Toronto in 1954, had as chairman Norman White, Superintendent of Business Development Domestic, Toronto-Dominion Bank. It was made up of representatives from industry, voluntary agencies, organized labour, education, and Toronto officials of the Department of Veterans' Affairs and the National Employment Service.

In studying the problem, the committee classified older workers as follows:

(1) Those in their middle years who find age an obstacle to getting employment;

(2) Those from 50 to 65 years of age who for a variety of reasons lose their jobs and are unable to find others;

(3) Those of or near normal retirement age who, for financial or other reasons, wish to keep on working.

For all these groups the committee thought that an educational program designed to improve their qualifications for and prospects of employment was of prime importance. The members agreed that the ideal solution was for older persons to find jobs where existing skills could be used. They realized, however, that this might not be possible and that without training or re-training, the older persons might be faced with a long period of unemployment.

In their report, the committee emphasized the importance of counselling as part of the training process to overcome feelings of inferiority and despondency and to help the trainees to realize their capabilities. They agreed that the provision of adequate counselling services was basic to any program designed to provide greater opportunities for work for older people. It was thought that good counselling might even, in many cases, render training unnecessary.

Experience had indicated that the ability of older persons to learn was beyond doubt, the committee knew. In the re-training of older women office workers in the United States, little difficulty was found in bring-

ing unused or rusty skills back to employment standards. Experience in re-training suggests that preliminary counselling should try to uncover dormant skills or abilities.

The committee's report describes a training program initiated by a Milwaukee bank. The bank was faced with a shortage of business machine operators. The work had previously been done by younger women but it was decided to train older women to do it on a part-time basis. Intensive training with full wages was provided. Begun as an experiment, the program became a permanent part of the bank's operations, and several hundred older women were employed. The bank found that in low job turnover, less absenteeism, greater accuracy and dependability, the older worker proved his superiority.

It was agreed by the committee that training on the job offered distinct possibilities. They considered that this could be done either by training existing employees for new work more adapted to their abilities, or by the employment and training of new recruits. It was, however, recognized that to obtain the employers' co-operation in such methods required considerable urging.

In their report, the committee made several recommendations regarding the problem of employment for older workers. One of these was the need for research to determine the extent of the problem, in particular, on the numbers of older persons who need or would benefit from training or re-training. Members thought that such studies should be undertaken at the national level; but they also recommended that, following an assessment of local needs, a pilot project in training and re-training be set up in Metropolitan Toronto to provide experience in the operation of a program to meet such needs.

Because a major contribution by business and industry towards solving the employment problems of older people is needed, the committee recommended, as an educational program, the exploration of methods of collecting and preparing case histories of successful older worker programs undertaken by business and industry.

A special committee has been set up to plan the implementation of the report, copies of which are obtainable from the Council at 160 Bay Street, Toronto.

## 50 Years Ago This Month

Three strikes occur in Nova Scotia coalfields over demand for recognition of United Mine Workers as bargaining agent. Conciliation board again described the UMW as a "foreign" organization and recommended against its recognition

Serious labour disputes in the coalfields of Nova Scotia marked the latter half of 1909. The beginning of two strikes early in July was recorded in the August 1909 issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE; a third, which proved to be the most prolonged, started about a month later.

In all three disputes the refusal of the companies to recognize the United Mine Workers as the bargaining agent of the employees, and their determination rather to continue to deal with the Provincial Workmen's Association, was one of the main causes of trouble.

A strike of 526 employees of the Inverness Railway and Canal Co. at Inverness began on July 9. (Although not officially settled, the strike was reported to be practically over by the beginning of August, most of the miners having returned to work.)

A strike of employees of the Dominion Coal Company at Glace Bay, which began on July 6 and which originally affected about 2,500 miners, lasted much longer. (The LABOUR GAZETTE of May 1910 reported the UMW's declaration that the strike had ended on April 28, 1910.)

The third strike, originally by about 1,700 men, against the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company at Springhill, which began on August 10, according to the September 1909 issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, resulted in the complete shutdown of the mine until the end of 1909, and did not officially end until May 27, 1911.

The August issue of the GAZETTE published the report of a conciliation board which investigated this third dispute. From this report it appears that, besides the demand for recognition of the United Mine Workers, wages were an important issue but that the employees were not inclined to press a claim for increased remuneration. Notwithstanding this, the board's report was not accepted by the men.

The company, on its side, at first apparently made no demand for a reduction in wages. It did, however, present some lengthy statements which purported to show that it had been losing money every year since 1906; and that while wages had gone up in every year except one since 1900, productivity was lower than it had been in the years between 1895 and 1899.

The company's statements, which the Board said were not disputed by the em-

ployees, showed a total loss on operations for 1906, 1907, 1908 and the first four months of 1909 of nearly \$300,000. Figures were also presented which showed that the average daily pay of the company's miners had risen from \$1.83 in 1895 to \$3.14 in 1907, while production per miner per day had dropped from 5.52 tons in 1895 to 4.1 tons in 1907. The company also complained of a very high rate of absenteeism.

Giving figures showing the cost per ton of its coal and the price received per ton during the years 1906 to the end of April 1909, which represented losses of from 17 to 51 cents a ton, the company said: "There is no other operation in Nova Scotia where the cost of production is within 50 to 75 cents per ton of the foregoing figures... There is no hope for the property under these adverse terms."

In the same August issue the LABOUR GAZETTE published the report of a conciliation board on a dispute between the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and Local 1746, UMW.

On the question of recognition of the United Mine Workers, which was an important issue in this dispute also, the majority report of the board, like that of a board which had reported earlier on a dispute involving the Dominion Coal Company and the UMW (L.G., May, p. 470), sided with the company. Like the former board's majority report, this report took the view that the UMW was "a foreign corporation, the majority of its members residing in the United States," and that if it represented Canadian miners it might use its power to further the interests of the American coal industry as against those of the industry in Canada.

"We believe this power is too great to place in the hands of any foreign body as it practically means the control of our mining industries," the report said.

On the other hand, a minority report by the representative of the Miners said, "We claim that the United Mine Workers are not an American organization, and that the operators of this country, when the people say so, should meet the union, more particularly when 90 per cent of their workmen are members of the organization, Canadian or American, from the fact: first, that it is international; and second, that it is already successfully operating in British Columbia and Alberta."

# INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

## 43rd Conference Adopts Four New International Labour Instruments

Delegates approve Convention providing for minimum age of admission of fishermen to employment, Convention on medical examination of fishermen, Convention on fishermen's articles of agreement, Recommendation on health services in industry

The 43rd International Labour Conference, held in Geneva June 3 to 25, accomplished the following:

—Adopted four new international instruments: a Convention providing for the minimum age of admission of fishermen to employment; a Convention concerning the medical examination of fishermen; a Convention concerning fishermen's articles of agreement; and a Recommendation providing for the organization of health services in places of employment. This brings the total number of Conventions to 114 and the number of Recommendations to 112. On the question of the organization of health services in places of employment, the Conference also adopted a resolution inviting the ILO Governing Body to consider placing the question of the possibility of adopting a Convention on this subject on the agenda of the earliest possible Session of the Conference;

—Took preliminary action with a view to final discussion next year on three other instruments: a proposed draft Convention, supplemented by a formal Recommendation, dealing with the protection of workers against ionizing radiations, and a proposed draft Recommendation on the question of the collaboration between public authorities and employers' and workers' organizations at the industrial and national levels;

—Held a general discussion on the problems of non-manual workers, including technicians, supervisory staff, etc., and approved a report outlining a long-term program for the ILO with respect to the problems of these workers;

—Adopted resolutions on questions not on the agenda of the Conference: on the operational activities of the ILO; on the problems of young workers; on ILO activities in the field of occupational health and safety and participation by the ILO in the proposed international health and medical

research year; and on the development of the activities of the ILO in respect of the problems of the underdeveloped countries;

—Examined a report on the manner in which member countries are applying ILO Conventions;

—Adopted an ILO budget for 1960 of \$9,300,909;

—Held a general debate on the annual Report of the Director-General, David A. Morse, and heard him reply to the discussion;

—Held a special sitting to celebrate the 40th Anniversary of the ILO;

—Adopted a new procedure for dealing with the membership of technical committees designed to resolve difficulties which have arisen at the past six Sessions of the Conference.

More than 900 delegates, advisers and observers from 75 member countries and 15 territories attended the Conference. (The Canadian delegation was listed on page 601 of the June issue.)

Denmark's permanent secretary, Ministry of Social Affairs, Erik Dreyer, was elected President of the Conference; vice-presidents elected were Inocencio V. Ferrer, Government Delegate, Philippines; Cola G. Parker, Employer Delegate, United States; and Bruno Storti, Worker Delegate, Italy.

The Convention dealing with the minimum age for admission of fishermen to employment (text on page 820), adopted by a vote of 160 to 46 with 29 abstentions, provides that children under the age of 15 years shall not be employed or work on fishing vessels. Under certain conditions children may participate in the activities aboard fishing vessels during school holidays, and national laws and regulations may provide for the issuance of employment certificates to children not less than 14 years of age.

The Convention covering medical examinations for fishermen (text on page 822), adopted by 159 votes to 45 with 33 abstentions, states that no person shall be engaged in any capacity on a fishing vessel unless he produces a medical certificate attesting to fitness for the work he is applying for. Persons under 21 will be examined once a year; older persons as the appropriate authority decides.

Adopted by 155 votes to 41 with 37 abstentions, the Convention on fishermen's articles of agreement (text on page 823) provides that fishermen shall be covered by contracts and employment records similar to those used in the Merchant Marine.

The Recommendation concerning the organization of occupational health services in places of employment (text on page 825), adopted by a vote of 240 to 0 with 2 abstentions, provides that these services should be organized by employers themselves or attached to an outside body either as a separate service within a single undertaking or as a service common to a number of undertakings.

On the question of the protection of workers against ionizing radiations the Conference approved proposed conclusions for a Convention supplemented by Recommendation. The conclusions will be submitted to the 80 ILO member states for their comments and a final decision will be taken on the matter by the 1960 Conference.

The conclusions of the technical committee charged with studying the question of collaboration between public authorities and employers' and workers' organizations at the industrial and national levels, which proposed a draft Recommendation concerning this question, will be transmitted to the governments of the 80 member countries for their observations, and a final decision will be made at the 1960 Conference.

### Protection against Ionizing Radiations

On the question of the protection of workers against ionizing radiations, the Conference approved proposed conclusions for an International Labour Convention, supplemented by a formal Recommendation. The conclusion will be submitted to the 80 ILO member states for their comments, and a final decision will be taken by the 1960 Conference.

The two instruments will apply to "all occupational activities involving or liable to involve the mining and treatment of radioactive ore, the production, storage, handling, use or transport of any radioactive substance, whether sealed or unsealed, or the operation or use of any

Four persons who had taken part in the first International Labour Conference at Washington in 1919 were present at a ceremony on June 15 to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the ILO. They were: Edward J. Phelan, who was first Secretary at that Conference and who later became Director of the ILO; Carl V. Bramsnaes, Danish statesman and former Chairman of the ILO Governing Body; Petrus J. S. Serrarens, former General Secretary of the International Confederation of Christian Trade Unions; and Italo Maria Sacco, a member of the Italian delegation.

The Chairman of the ILO Governing Body, H. E. Julio Augusto Barboza-Carneiro, emphasized that the demands of 1919 had for the most part been satisfied. The living standards of the workers in the great industrialized nations had been raised and the ennobling of labour was no longer the aspiration of a single class; it was an idea today firmly anchored in the minds of the employers and those responsible for public life.

The Chairman then told the Conference that nothing could better mark the 40th anniversary than the establishment, under the ILO, of an international institute for labour and social studies as proposed by the Director-General.

equipment liable to produce ionizing radiations, and to all other activities involving exposure of persons to ionizing radiations in the course of their work."

Each instrument then deals with methods of implementation, maximum permissible doses of ionizing radiations and maximum permissible concentrations of radioactive substances, protection, notification and inspection, monitoring, and medical examinations.

The Convention also takes up the question of reduction of exposure, age of admission to employment, over-exposure, and instruction of personnel. The Recommendation also deals with health records, the appointment of a competent person by each undertaking, and alternative employment.

### Collaboration with Public Authorities

The Conference approved by 148 votes to 3, with 38 abstentions, the conclusions of the technical committee charged with studying the question of collaboration between public authorities and employers' and workers' organizations at the industrial and national levels, which proposed a draft Recommendation concerning this question.

It provides for measures appropriate to national conditions to be taken to promote effective consultation and co-operation at the industrial and national levels between

public authorities and employers' and workers' organizations, as well as between these organizations.

This consultation and co-operation would have the general objective of promoting good relations between public authorities and employers' and workers' organizations, as well as between these organizations, whether at the industrial level or at the level of the economy as a whole, with a view to increasing the prosperity of the economy, or individual branches, improving conditions of work and raising standards of living.

The Committee unanimously emphasized that the second discussion of the proposed draft Recommendation next year should be limited to the barest minimum. The Committee that would be constituted at that Session to examine the text finally would thus be able to devote the greater part of its time to a thorough exchange of views on the experience gained in the different countries. Such an exchange of views would greatly contribute to the promotion and the development of consultation and co-operation and could be summarized in a document, which would permit countries to benefit from the experience acquired by other countries.

### Problems of Non-Manual Workers

The Conference approved unanimously a report outlining a long-term program for the International Labour Organization with respect to the problems of non-manual workers.

The report noted the increasing proportion of the labour force engaged in non-manual work, and the rapid rate of change in the character of that work and in the qualifications required for it.

Throughout the Committee's discussion special emphasis was put on the problem of the "educated unemployed" and on the help the ILO could render to underdeveloped countries, where this problem is particularly serious, to channel the manpower available towards employment in the production field.

The report recommended:

—That the ILO should undertake surveys and studies on the demand for skilled labour and on problems of vocational training and manpower utilization both in developing and in industrialized countries in preparation for meetings on these questions;

—That developing countries should receive ILO technical assistance to expand educational programs and other activities designed to meet the demand for technical, professional and managerial staff;

—That such programs should cover the acquisition of basic skills by non-manual workers and the retraining of older workers, with a view to giving them increased opportunities of obtaining employment, re-employment and promotion;

—That the ILO accentuate its studies in this field in developing countries, and that the ILO prepare studies and, possibly, convene an *ad hoc* meeting on problems concerning the employment and re-employment of older workers.

The committee that prepared the report recommended that the ILO should continue to consider and examine the problems of mechanization and automation in offices, with particular regard to its effect on stability of employment; problems of vocational training and guidance; problems of older workers; and the effects of strain and stress in offices where mechanization and automation have been introduced.

The committee recommended also that the ILO should:

—Pursue studies on the form and content of the contract of employment for non-manual workers;

—Pursue the examination of the problem of social security of non-manual workers from the point of view of the transfer of pension rights of workers moving from one job to another;

—Undertake an inquiry into the implementation of existing international standards bearing upon the situation of non-manual workers;

—Help to improve the training of office personnel through its Technical Assistance Program;

—Examine the situation of public servants, including their right to organize and bargain collectively.

### Resolutions

Four resolutions were adopted by the Conference. That concerning the problems of young workers urges all ILO member states to develop "well-rounded and adequate youth policies and programs," and makes suggestions for various steps that might be taken by the ILO itself.

The resolution concerning ILO activities in the field of occupational health and safety and participation by the ILO in the proposed International Health and Medical Research Year expresses its appreciation of the initiative of the United Nations in connection with the Health and Medical Research Year and calls attention to ILO programs in the field of occupational safety and health. In the resolution on the ILO's operational activities, the Conference called on the ILO and its Governing Body to

expand operational activities, and suggested an evaluation of the program at the 1962 Conference.

In the resolution concerning the development of the activities of the ILO in respect of the problems of the underdeveloped countries, the Conference invited the Governing Body to review the extent of the participation of less developed countries in all the organs of the ILO.

### New Procedure on Membership of Committees

After a full debate in plenary session, the Conference decided to modify the procedure followed up to now concerning the composition of its committees.

The employers' group has decided in recent years not to designate, as members of the Conference technical committees, the employer delegates from certain Eastern European countries.

Under the new procedure every delegate making application to his group for membership of a committee shall be placed on the list of members of that committee. Certain members of the groups (worker, employer and government) on each of the technical committees shall have the right to vote; these members will be known as the voting section.

A delegate who feels aggrieved as a result of not being included in the voting section of his group shall have the right of appeal to the Conference and the Conference will without debate transmit the appeal to a board of three independent persons from a panel previously appointed by the Conference.

The board's decision shall be final, and shall be put into effect immediately by the Conference without debate. In no case shall more than two delegates be added to the voting section of any one committee.

The board's first decision was to seat employer delegates from 10 Communist countries as voting members of technical committees (L.G., July, p. 715).

### Director-General's Reply

The rapidly increasing population of the world and the resultant demand for production and productive employment "is a challenge to man's ingenuity," ILO Director-General David A. Morse, said in his reply to the Conference's debate on his report.

"In economically underdeveloped regions," said Mr. Morse, "... it has been forecast that in the next 50 years populations will triple or even quadruple. There will have to be a great and rapid increase in production and productive employment if this larger population is to sustain itself at present low standards, let alone achieve that higher welfare which an awakened

political consciousness now demands and which it is the aim of the ILO to promote.

"It is a challenge to man's ingenuity," he said, "to devise new technology and new social organization. But unless we prove able to respond to this challenge, the continuing increase in the number of the world's people under present conditions spells only disaster.

"The greatest single issue which faces us all during the next quarter century is, I believe, whether economic and social development can overtake population growth."

All countries ... face certain long-term problems of employment and economic development policy. All have a need for technological inventiveness and for adjustment to technological change. In every country it is necessary to consider how the proper rate of investment may be achieved and what kinds of investment are the most economically and socially useful. It is necessary also to understand better the relationship between prices, wages and the level of employment, and to examine the consequences for production and employment of changing patterns of international trade. The quality and mobility of manpower must be continually improved; and new and more efficient organization of production requires the creation of new patterns of human organization, new industrial relationships. Although they may go about solving these problems in different ways ... no country or economic system escapes them altogether.

Pointing out that the ILO has a "special responsibility" for employment problems, Mr. Morse outlined some of the ways in which the ILO is acting in this field: in its studies of employment problems, its researches into the relationship between measures to promote employment and those to combat inflation, its studies of the employment problems of developing countries, and its programs towards the improvement of the quality and mobility of manpower.

"Rapid industrialization," Mr. Morse said, "appears the only way to sustain population increases on the scale taking place in many less developed countries. But industry cannot be developed at the expense of a country's agriculture. There is now general recognition of the need for balanced agricultural and industrial growth ... Comprehensive programs of rural development may prove to be the most immediately effective means to increase employment opportunities and conditions of life on the land (and) they may awaken in a vast segment of the population the disposition to change habits and attitudes in ways which will facilitate future economic growth ..."

Perhaps the greatest influence the ILO can wield is by helping to bring about the new human organization without which neither agriculture nor industrial development is possible, he added.

Mr. Morse cited the ILO's programs in labour-management relations, in workers' education, in management development, and in labour administration as important aspects of the Organization's work in this direction.

"The educational method," he said, "is . . . the best way—and the only really practical way—to promote the growth" of social institutions.

"The possibilities of human organization in the service of economic, social and political growth have by no means been exhausted. It would be the gravest mistake, I feel, at this stage of history, when a great new effort to increase the world's productive resources and the possibilities of giving greater satisfaction to human needs is so urgent, to confine our thinking to traditional forms and systems of organization.

" . . . The very variety of possible new institutional growth and the diversity of functions which new organizations may be able to fulfill underscores, however, the importance of responsible leadership . . . it is of the utmost importance to encourage new institutional growth through the education of the men and women whose initiative must lie at the origin of this growth. Responsible leaders schooled in a rational understanding of the conditions of their society and imbued with respect for the values and persons of their fellows will build a better system than any which could be planned for them by others even with the best goodwill."

Today's youth must bear the burden of that economic and social growth which the world required to surmount its most serious problems during the next quarter-century. The education, training, preparation for work and life in the community of young people today would thus in large measure determine its success or failure. "I therefore propose that the ILO devote special attention to the problems of youth," Mr. Morse said.

"The ILO's work should respond to world social and economic issues. The nature of these issues—the expansion of industrial employment, rural development, the preparation of youth—is gradually reshaping the character of the ILO's work. Technical assistance has become a major part of the ILO's total activity. It is expanding, and . . . it must continue to expand," Mr. Morse declared.

The Director-General suggested that the ILO needs to develop new tools and methods. That is why he put to the Conference last year a suggestion that the ILO establish at Geneva an International Institute for Labour and Social Studies, he said.

The Institute, which would bring trade union leaders, government officials and others to Geneva for periods of free discussion and study "would teach no set system of industrial relations or social organizations, nor would it propound any doctrine. Its aim would be to promote a better understanding of how to go about dealing with the questions of social policy."

Through the Institute, Mr. Morse asserted, "the ILO would be assured of remaining in the forefront of social thought—of thought formed not from books of theory but in the struggle with today's difficulties.

### Canadian Participation

Canadians were appointed to six committees at the Conference, as follows:

Selection Committee—Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour Dr. George V. Haythorne, Chairman; Kalmen Kaplansky.

Standing Orders Committee—W. A. Campbell; W. J. McNally, substitute; Kalmen Kaplansky.

Committee on Application of Conventions and Resolutions—W. A. Campbell; J. A. Johnstone, substitute.

Committee on Fishermen—W. A. Campbell, J. A. Johnstone, F. W. Purdy, Emile Hébert.

Committee on Radiation—W. A. Campbell, F. W. Purdy, Clifford Priestley.

Committee on Non-Manual Workers—W. A. Campbell, Lloyd Hemsworth, David Archer.

Committee on Collaboration—W. A. Campbell, E. F. L. Henry, Lloyd Hemsworth, Stanley Knowles.

### Text of Convention Concerning the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment as Fishermen

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Forty-third Session on 3 June 1959, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the minimum age

for admission to employment as fishermen, which is included in the fifth item on the agenda of the session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of an international Convention,

adopts this nineteenth day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine the

following Convention, which may be cited as the Minimum Age (Fishermen) Convention, 1959:

#### Article 1

1. For the purpose of this Convention the term "fishing vessel" includes all ships and boats, of any nature whatsoever, whether publicly or privately owned, which are engaged in maritime fishing in salt waters.

2. This Convention shall not apply to fishing in ports and harbours or in estuaries of rivers, or to individuals fishing for sport or recreation.

#### Article 2

1. Children under the age of fifteen years shall not be employed or work on fishing vessels.

2. Provided that such children may occasionally take part in the activities on board fishing vessels during school holidays, subject to the conditions that the activities in which they are engaged—

- (a) are not harmful to their health or normal development;
- (b) are not such as to prejudice their attendance at school; and
- (c) are not intended for commercial profit.

3. Provided further that national laws or regulations may provide for the issue in respect of children of not less than fourteen years of age of certificates permitting them to be employed in cases in which an educational or other appropriate authority designated by such laws or regulations is satisfied, after having due regard to the health and physical condition of the child and to the prospective as well as to the immediate benefit to the child of the employment proposed, that such employment will be beneficial to the child.

#### Article 3

Young persons under the age of of eighteen years shall not be employed or work on coal-burning fishing vessels as trimmers or stokers.

#### Article 4

The provisions of Articles 2 and 3 shall not apply to work done by children on schools ships or training ships, provided that such work is approved and supervised by public authority.

#### Article 5

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration.

#### Article 6

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organization whose ratifications have been registered with the Director-General.

2. It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Director-General.

3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

#### Article 7

1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the

Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered.

2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

#### Article 8

1. The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall notify all Members of the International Labour Organization of the registration of all ratifications and denunciations communicated to him by the Members of the Organization.

2. When notifying the Members of the Organization of the registration of the second ratification communicated to him, the Director-General shall draw the attention of the Members of the Organization to the date upon which the Convention will come into force.

#### Article 9

The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for registration in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations full particulars of all ratifications and acts of denunciation registered by him in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Articles.

#### Article 10

At such times as it may consider necessary the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall examine the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

#### Article 11

1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides,

- (a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall *ipso jure* involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention notwithstanding the provisions of Article 7 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;
- (b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

#### Article 12

The English and French versions of the text of this Convention are equally authoritative.

## Text of Convention Concerning the Medical Examination of Fishermen

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Forty-third Session on 3 June 1959, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the medical examination of fishermen, which is included in the fifth item on the agenda of the session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of an international Convention,

adopts this nineteenth day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine the following Convention, which may be cited as the Medical Examination (Fishermen) Convention, 1959:

### Article 1

1. For the purpose of this Convention the term "fishing vessel" includes all ships and boats, of any nature whatsoever, whether publicly or privately owned, which are engaged in maritime fishing in salt waters.

2. The competent authority may, after consultation with the fishingboat owners' and fishermen's organizations concerned, where such exist, grant exemptions from the application of the provisions of this Convention in respect of vessels which do not normally remain at sea for periods of more than three days.

3. This Convention shall not apply to fishing in ports and harbours or in estuaries of rivers, or to individuals fishing for sport or recreation.

### Article 2

No person shall be engaged for employment in any capacity on a fishing vessel unless he produces a certificate attesting to his fitness for the work for which he is to be employed at sea signed by a medical practitioner who shall be approved by the competent authority.

### Article 3

1. The competent authority shall, after consultation with the fishingboat owners' and fishermen's organizations concerned, where such exist, prescribe the nature of the medical examination to be made and the particulars to be included in the medical certificate.

2. When prescribing the nature of the examination, due regard shall be had to the age of the person to be examined and the nature of the duties to be performed.

3. In particular the medical certificate shall attest that the person is not suffering from any disease likely to be aggravated by, or to render him unfit for, service at sea or likely to endanger the health of other persons on board.

### Article 4

1. In the case of young persons of less than twenty-one years of age, the medical certificate shall remain in force for a period not exceeding one year from the date on which it was granted.

2. In the case of persons who have attained the age of twenty-one years, the competent authority shall determine the period for which the medical certificate shall remain in force.

3. If the period of validity of a certificate expires in the course of a voyage the certificate shall continue in force until the end of that voyage.

### Article 5

Arrangements shall be made to enable a person who, after examination, has been refused a certificate to apply for a further examination by a medical referee or referees who shall be independent of any fishing-boat owner or of any organization of fishing-boat owners or fishermen.

### Article 6

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration.

### Article 7

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organization whose ratifications have been registered with the Director-General.

2. It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Director-General.

3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

### Article 8

1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered.

2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

### Article 9

1. The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall notify all Members of the International Labour Organization of the registration of all ratifications and denunciations communicated to him by the Members of the Organization.

2. When notifying the Members of the Organization of the registration of the second ratification communicated to him, the Director-General shall draw the attention of the Members of the Organization to the date upon which the Convention will come into force.

### Article 10

The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for registration in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations full particulars of all ratifications and acts of denunciation registered by him in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Articles.

### Article 11

At such times as it may consider necessary the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall examine the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

### Article 12

1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides,

(a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall *ipso jure* involve

the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 8 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;

(b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

### Article 13

The English and French versions of the text of this Convention are equally authoritative.

## Text of Convention Concerning Fishermen's Articles of Agreement

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Forty-third Session on 3 June 1959, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to fishermen's articles of agreement, which is included in the fifth item on the agenda of the session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of an international Convention,

adopts this nineteenth day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine the following Convention, which may be cited as the Fishermen's Articles of Agreement Convention, 1959:

### Article 1

1. For the purpose of this Convention, the term "fishing vessel" includes all registered or documented ships and boats of any nature whatsoever, whether publicly or privately owned, which are engaged in maritime fishing in salt waters.

2. The competent authority may exempt from the application of the provisions of this Convention fishing vessels of a type and size determined after consultation with the fishing-boat owners' and fishermen's organizations concerned, where such exist.

3. The competent authority may, if satisfied that the matters dealt with in this Convention are adequately regulated by collective agreements between fishing-boat owners or fishing-boat owners' organizations, and fishermen's organizations, exempt from the provisions of the Convention concerning individual agreements owners and fishermen covered by such collective agreements.

### Article 2

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "fisherman" includes every person employed or engaged in any capacity on board any fishing vessel and entered on the ship's articles. It excludes pilots, cadets and duly indentured apprentices, naval ratings, and other persons in the permanent service of a government.

### Article 3

1. Articles of agreement shall be signed both by the owner of the fishing vessel or his authorized representative and by the fisherman.

Reasonable facilities to examine the articles of agreement before they are signed shall be given to the fisherman and, as the case may be, also to his adviser.

2. The fisherman shall sign the agreement under conditions which shall be prescribed by national law in order to ensure adequate supervision by the competent public authority.

3. The foregoing provisions shall be deemed to have been fulfilled if the competent authority certifies that the provisions of the agreement have been laid before it in writing and have been confirmed both by the owner of the fishing vessel or his authorized representative and by the fisherman.

4. National law shall make adequate provision to ensure that the fisherman has understood the agreement.

5. The agreement shall not contain anything which is contrary to the provisions of national law.

6. National law shall prescribe such further formalities and safeguards in respect of the completion of the agreement as may be considered necessary for the protection of the interests of the owner of the fishing vessel and of the fisherman.

### Article 4

1. Adequate measures shall be taken in accordance with national law for ensuring that the agreement shall not contain any stipulation by which the parties purport to contract in advance to depart from the ordinary rules as to jurisdiction over the agreement.

2. This Article shall not be interpreted as excluding a reference to arbitration.

### Article 5

A record of employment shall be maintained for every fisherman by or in a manner prescribed by the competent authority. At the end of each voyage or venture a record of service in regard to that voyage or venture shall be available to the fisherman concerned or entered in his service book.

### Article 6

1. The agreement may be made either for a definite period or for a voyage or, if permitted by national law, for an indefinite period.

2. The agreement shall state clearly the respective rights and obligations of each of the parties.

3. It shall contain the following particulars, except in so far as the inclusion of one or more of them is rendered unnecessary by the fact that the matter is regulated in another manner by national laws or regulations:

- (a) the surname and other names of the fisherman, the date of his birth or his age, and his birthplace;
- (b) the place at which and date on which the agreement was completed;
- (c) the name of the fishing vessel or vessels on board which the fisherman undertakes to serve;
- (d) the voyage or voyages to be undertaken, if this can be determined at the time of making the agreement;
- (e) the capacity in which the fisherman is to be employed;
- (f) if possible, the place at which and date on which the fisherman is required to report on board for service;
- (g) the scale of provisions to be supplied to the fisherman, unless some alternative system is provided for by national law;
- (h) the amount of his wages, or the amount of his share and the method of calculating such share if he is to be remunerated on a share basis, or the amount of his wage and share and the method of calculating the latter if he is to be remunerated on a combined basis, and any agreed minimum wage;
- (i) the termination of the agreement and the conditions thereof, that is to say—
  - (i) if the agreement has been made for a definite period, the date fixed for its expiry;
  - (ii) if the agreement has been made for a voyage, the port of destination and the time which has to expire after arrival before the fisherman shall be discharged;
  - (iii) if the agreement has been made for an indefinite period, the conditions which shall entitle either party to rescind it, as well as the required period of notice for rescission: Provided that such period shall not be less for the owner of the fishing vessel than for the fisherman;
- (j) any other particulars which national law may require.

#### Article 7

If national law provides that a list of crew shall be carried on board the agreement shall either be recorded in or annexed to the list of crew.

#### Article 8

In order that the fisherman may satisfy himself as to the nature and extent of his rights and obligations the competent authority shall lay down the measures to be taken to enable clear information to be obtained on board as to the conditions of employment.

#### Article 9

An agreement entered into for a voyage, for a definite period, or for an indefinite period, shall be duly terminated by—

- (a) mutual consent of the parties;
- (b) death of the fisherman;
- (c) loss or total unseaworthiness of the fishing vessel;
- (d) any other cause that may be provided for in national law.

#### Article 10

National law, collective agreements or individual agreements shall determine the circumstances in which the owner or skipper may immediately discharge a fisherman.

#### Article 11

National law, collective agreements or individual agreements shall also determine the circumstances in which the fisherman may demand his immediate discharge.

#### Article 12

Except as otherwise provided therein, effect may be given to the provisions of this Convention by national law or by collective agreements.

#### Article 13

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration.

#### Article 14

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organization whose ratifications have been registered with the Director-General.

2. It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Director-General.

3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

#### Article 15

1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered.

2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

#### Article 16

1. The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall notify all Members of the International Labour Organization of the registration of all ratifications and denunciations communicated to him by the Members of the Organization.

2. When notifying the Members of the Organization of the registration of the second ratification communicated to him, the Director-General shall draw the attention of the Members of the Organization to the date upon which the Convention will come into force.

### Article 17

The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for registration in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations full particulars of all ratifications and acts of denunciation registered by him in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Articles.

### Article 18

At such times as it may consider necessary the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall examine the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

### Article 19

1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or

in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides,

- (a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall *ipso jure* involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 15 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;
- (b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

### Article 20

The English and French versions of the text of this Convention are equally authoritative.

## Text of Recommendation Concerning Occupational Health Services in Places of Employment

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Forty-third Session on 3 June 1959, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the organization of occupational health services in places of employment, which is the fourth item on the agenda of the session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation,

adopts this nineteenth day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine the following Recommendation, which may be cited as the Occupational Health Services Recommendation, 1959:

### I. Definition

1. For the purpose of this Recommendation the expression "occupational health service" means a service established in or near a place of employment for the purposes of—
- (a) protecting the workers against any health hazard which may arise out of their work or the conditions in which it is carried on;
  - (b) contributing towards the workers' physical and mental adjustment, in particular by the adaptation of the work to the workers and their assignment to jobs for which they are suited; and
  - (c) contributing to the establishment and maintenance of the highest possible degree of physical and mental well-being of the workers.

### II. Methods of Implementation

2. Having regard to the diversity of national circumstances and practices, occupational health services may be provided, as conditions require—
- (a) by virtue of laws or regulations;
  - (b) by virtue of collective agreement or as otherwise agreed upon by the employers and workers concerned; or
  - (c) in any other manner approved by the competent authority after consultation with employers' and workers' organizations.

### III. Organization

3. Depending on the circumstances and the applicable standards, occupational health services—

- (a) should either be organized by the undertakings themselves or be attached to an outside body;
- (b) should be organized—
  - (i) as a separate service within a single undertaking; or
  - (ii) as a service common to a number of undertakings.

4. In order to extend occupational health facilities to all workers, occupational health services should be set up for industrial, non-industrial and agricultural undertakings and for public services: Provided that where occupational health services cannot immediately be set up for all undertakings, such services should be established in the first instance—

- (a) for undertakings where the health risks appear greatest;
- (b) for undertakings where the workers are exposed to special health hazards;
- (c) for undertakings which employ more than a prescribed minimum number of workers.

5. Where the organization of an occupational health service, as defined in this Recommendation, is not for the time being practicable for geographical or other reasons defined by national laws or regulations, the undertaking should make arrangements with a physician or a local medical service for—

- (a) administering emergency treatment;
- (b) carrying out medical examinations prescribed by national laws or regulations; and
- (c) exercising surveillance over hygiene conditions in the undertaking.

### IV. Functions

6. The role of occupational health services should be essentially preventive.

7. Occupational health services should not be required to verify the justification of absence on grounds of sickness; they should not be precluded from ascertaining the conditions

which may have led to a worker's absence on sick leave and obtaining information about the progress of the worker's illness, so that they will be better able to evaluate their preventive program, discover occupational hazards, and recommend the suitable placement of workers for rehabilitation purposes.

8. The functions of occupational health services should be progressively developed, in accordance with the circumstances and having regard to the extent to which one or more of these functions are adequately discharged in accordance with national law or practice by other appropriate services, so that they will include in particular the following:

- (a) surveillance within the undertakings of all factors which may effect the health of the workers and advice in this respect to management and to workers or their representatives in the undertaking;
- (b) job analysis or participation therein in the light of hygienic, physiological and psychological considerations and advice to management and workers on the best possible adaptation of the job to the worker having regard to these considerations;
- (c) participation, with the other appropriate departments and bodies in the undertaking, in the prevention of accidents and occupational diseases and in the supervision of personal protective equipment and of its use, and advice to management and workers in this respect;
- (d) surveillance of the hygiene of sanitary installations and all other facilities for the welfare of the workers of the undertaking, such as kitchens, canteens, day nurseries and rest homes and, as necessary, surveillance of any dietetic arrangements made for the workers;
- (e) pre-employment, periodic and special medical examinations—including, where necessary, biological and radiological examinations—prescribed by national laws or regulations, or by agreements between the parties or organizations concerned, or considered advisable for preventive purposes by the industrial physician; such examinations should ensure particular surveillance over certain classes of workers, such as women, young persons, workers exposed to special risks and handicapped persons;
- (f) surveillance of the adaptation of jobs to workers, in particular handicapped workers, in accordance with their physical abilities, participation in the rehabilitation and retraining of such workers and advice in this respect;
- (g) advice to management and workers on the occasion of the placing or reassignment of workers;
- (h) advice to individual workers at their request regarding any disorders that may occur or be aggravated in the course of work;
- (i) emergency treatment in case of accident or indisposition, and also, in certain circumstances and in agreement with those concerned (including the worker's own physician), ambulatory treatment of workers who have not been absent from work or who have returned after absence;
- (j) initial and regular subsequent training of first-aid personnel, and supervision and maintenance of first-aid equipment in co-operation, where appropriate, with other departments and bodies concerned;

- (k) education of the personnel of the undertaking in health and hygiene;
- (l) compilation and periodic review of statistics concerning health conditions in the undertaking;
- (m) research in occupational health or participation in such research in association with specialized services or institutions.

9. Where one or more of the functions enumerated in the preceding Paragraph are carried out, in accordance with national law or practice, by appropriate services other than occupational health services, these should provide the industrial physician with any relevant information he may wish to request.

10. Occupational health services should maintain close contact with the other departments and bodies in the undertaking concerned with questions of the workers' health, safety or welfare, and particularly the welfare department, the safety department, the personnel department, the trade union organs in the undertaking, safety and health committees and any other committee or any person in the undertaking dealing with health or welfare questions.

11. Occupational health services should also maintain relations with external services and bodies dealing with questions of the health, safety, retraining, rehabilitation, reassignment and welfare of the workers.

12. (1) Occupational health services should begin a confidential personal medical file at the time of a worker's pre-employment examination or first visit to the service and should keep the file up to date at each succeeding examination or visit.

(2) Occupational health services should maintain appropriate records, so that they can provide any necessary information concerning the work of the service and the general state of health of the workers, subject to the provisions of Paragraph 21.

#### *V. Personnel and Equipment*

13. Every occupational health service should be placed under the direction of a physician who will be directly responsible for the working of the service either to the management or to the body to which the service is subordinated.

14. The physicians in occupational health services should not have under their care a greater number of workers than they can adequately supervise, due account being taken of the particular problems that may be associated with the type and nature of the industry concerned.

15. The physicians in occupational health services should enjoy full professional and moral independence of both the employer and the workers. In order to safeguard this independence national laws or regulations, or agreements between the parties or organizations concerned, should lay down the terms and conditions of employment of industrial physicians and, in particular, the conditions concerning their appointment and the termination of their employment.

16. The physician in charge of an occupational health service should have received, as far as possible, special training in occupational health, or at least should be familiar with industrial hygiene, special emergency treatment and occupational pathology, as well as with the laws and regulations governing the various duties of the service. The physician should be given the opportunity to improve his knowledge in these fields.

17. The nursing staff attached to occupational health services should possess qualifications according to the standards prescribed by the competent body.

18. The first-aid personnel should—

- (a) consist exclusively of suitably qualified persons; and
- (b) be readily available during working hours.

19. The premises and equipment of occupational health services should conform to the standards prescribed by the competent body.

#### *VI. Necessary Conditions for Performance of Functions*

20. In order that they may efficiently perform their functions, occupational health services should—

- (a) have free access to all work places and to the ancillary installations of the undertaking;
- (b) inspect the work places at appropriate intervals in co-operation, where necessary, with other services of the undertaking;
- (c) have access to information concerning the processes, performance standards and substances used or the use of which is contemplated;
- (d) be authorized to undertake, or to request that approved technical bodies undertake—
  - (i) surveys and investigations on potential occupational health hazards, for example by the sampling and analysis of the atmosphere of work places, of the products and substances used, or of any other material suspected of being harmful;

(ii) the assessment of harmful physical agents

- (e) be authorized to request the competent authorities to ensure compliance with occupational health and safety standards.

21. All persons attached to occupational health services should be required to observe professional secrecy as regards both medical and technical information which may come to their knowledge in the exercise of the functions and activities enumerated above, subject to such exceptions as may be provided by national laws or regulations.

#### *VII. General Provisions*

22. All workers and their organizations should co-operate fully in attaining the objectives of occupational health services.

23. The services provided by occupational health services in pursuance of this Recommendation should not involve the workers in any expense.

24. Where national laws or regulations do not provide otherwise, and in the absence of agreement between the parties concerned the expense of the organization and operation of occupational health services should be borne by the employer.

25. National laws or regulations should specify the authority responsible for supervising the organization and operation of occupational health services. They may, in appropriate cases, confer on recognized technical bodies the role of advisers in this field.

---

## Canada Ratifies Convention on Abolition of Forced Labour

The International Labour Office on July 15 registered the ratification by Canada of the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention of 1957 (No. 105). This ratification brings to 19 the number of International Labour Conventions ratified by Canada.

Under the terms of the Convention, ratifying countries undertake to suppress and not to make use of any form of forced labour as:

—a means of political coercion or education or as a punishment for holding or expressing political views or views ideologically opposed to the established political, social or economic system;

—a method of mobilizing and using labour for purposes of economic development;

—a means of labour discipline;

—a punishment for having participated in strikes;

—a means of racial, social, national or religious discrimination.

This Convention, adopted only two years ago by the International Labour Conference, has already been ratified by 27 countries. The text was published in the August 1957 Labour Gazette, page 962.

---

## 142nd Session on ILO Governing Body

Ernst Michanek of Sweden, Secretary of State in the Ministry of Social Affairs, Labour and Housing in his country, was elected chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization at the Body's 142nd Session, held after the closing of the 43rd International Labour Conference.

Mr. Michanek, who will serve for a period of one year, replaces Julio Barboza-Carneiro, Ambassador of Brazil. Sir Alfred Roberts of Great Britain was re-elected chairman of the workers' group, and Pierre Waline of France, chairman of the employers' group.

*(Continued on page 838)*

# TEAMWORK in INDUSTRY

Labour-management teamwork at Plant 31A of the American Can Company of Canada in Montreal has triumphed again. For the third year in a row, the plant's 600 employees have added another 1,000,000 man-hours to an already enviable safety record.

At a recent plant safety rally, held to celebrate crossing the 3,000,000-hour mark without a disabling injury, representatives from the Labour-Management Co-operation Service of the Department of Labour joined company executives, union officers and safety association representatives to congratulate management and employees on their outstanding achievement.

The personnel of Plant 31A have established a world record among the 65 branches of the American Can Company scattered throughout Canada, the United States and other countries. (Their closest competitor, a plant located in Los Angeles, California, managed to reach 2,680,000 man-hours before an accident occurred.)

By May 21, the Montreal plant had pushed its safety record to 3,600,000 hours. Asked how he felt about the possibility of this record's climbing even higher, Stanley Jacob, Supervisor of Personnel, said confidently: "We will reach 4,000,000 hours by the end of the year."

Receiving awards on behalf of the employees were O. H. Richard, President of the Can Workers' Union (CLC), and Lionel Cormier, chief steward, Amalgamated Lithographers of America.

The impressive drop in the accident frequency rate at the Winnipeg division of Labatt's (Manitoba) Brewery Limited since 1955 is the result of an intensive safety program headed by members of the Labour-Management Safety Committee, according to W. A. Bridger, Personnel Manager.

In 1955 the plant's accident frequency rate reached a peak of 39.92. By the end of 1958 it had declined to 9.36.

"Our campaign started back in the dark days of that 39.92 accident frequency rate," said Mr. Bridger. "We got together and did a great deal of serious thinking about safety. We formed a Safety Committee, held our first meeting on May 31, 1955, planned our program and put it into action. As for its effectiveness, nothing can speak louder than the results we obtained."

The bargaining agent for employees at Labatt's, the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink and Distillery Workers of America (CLC), fully supports management in the joint drive to promote safety throughout the plant.

\* \* \*

The lowest accident rate in the nine-year history of the B.C. Forest Industries' Safety Week campaigns was recorded during this year's May 4th to 9th drive, according to Robert F. Whiskin, Safety Week Chairman.

Sponsors of the campaign, the Joint Forest Products Safety Committee of Vancouver, report that only 22 accidents occurred, compared with a weekly average last year of 42.

Commenting on the example being set by the forest industry of British Columbia, Joe Morris, President, District 1, International Woodworkers of America, said: "This is an achievement in which we may justly take pride, not because we engage in competition with others, but because we know that by these efforts we have shielded many of our homes from grim tragedy."

\* \* \*

Organized by the Calgary Parks Department's Labour-Management Production Committee, a mammoth jamboree was held recently to mark the completion of a safety campaign in which the Department's roughly 250 employees amassed a total of 302,818 working hours without a lost-time accident. The contest ran from May 1 to October 31, 1958, and was so successful that only one crew in the whole Department suffered a lost-time injury during the period.

Top award—a trophy and gold certificate—went to employees of the Department's construction division for their total of 106,637 hours without a lost-time injury. Stanley H. Daines, division head, accepted the prize from A. Munro, Parks Superintendent.

LMPCs are also operating in Calgary's transit system and traffic engineering departments, and Employee-Management Committees in the electric light and garage departments—convincing evidence of the emphasis placed on joint consultation by the city's management and employees.

Establishment of Labour-Management Committees is encouraged and assisted by the Labour-Management Co-operation Service, Industrial Relations Branch, Department of Labour. In addition to field representatives located in key industrial centres, who are available to help both managements and trade unions, the Service provides various aids in the form of booklets, posters and films.

## INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND CONCILIATION

### Certification and Other Proceedings before the Canada Labour Relations Board

The Canada Labour Relations Board met for two days during June. The Board issued six certificates designating bargaining agents, ordered two representation votes and rejected three applications for certification. During the month the Board received seven applications for certification and one application for provision for the final settlement of differences concerning the meaning or violation of a collective agreement.

#### Applications for Certification Granted

1. Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Employees' Association, on behalf of a unit of employees of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool employed in operating the elevator at its Vegetable Oil Division in Saskatoon, Sask. (L.G., April, p. 388).

2. International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Local 512, on behalf of a unit of longshoremen employed by the Canadian Stevedoring Company Limited on or about the Centennial Pier, Vancouver (L.G., May, p. 474).

3. General Drivers Local Union 989 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, on behalf of a unit of employees of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, employed in its plant laundry at Chalk River and in its town hospital laundry at Deep River (L.G., July, p. 717).

4. Canadian Airlines Link Instructors Association, on behalf of a unit of link trainer instructors employed by Trans-Canada Air Lines at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver (L.G., June, p. 611).

5. International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, on behalf of a unit of clerical employees of the British Overseas Airways Corporation employed in the metropolitan district of Toronto (L.G., June, p. 612).

6. United Steelworkers of America, on behalf of a unit of office and technical employees of Pronto Uranium Mines Lim-

ited employed at the company's mine properties in the District of Algoma, Ont. (L.G., July, p. 718).

#### Representation Votes Ordered

1. Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers, applicant, Foundation Maritime Limited, Halifax, N.S., respondent, and Seafarers' International Union of North America, Canadian District, intervener (L.G., May, p. 474). The Board directed that only the name of the applicant be on the ballot. The vote affected a unit of unlicensed employees employed aboard tugs owned and operated by the company (Returning Officer: D. T. Cochrane) (*see also* applications rejected, below).

2. Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers, applicant, The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, respondent, Dominion Canals Employees' Association, intervener, and Seafarers' International Union of North America, Canadian District, intervener (L.G., June, p. 611). The Board directed that only the name of the applicant be on the ballot. The vote affected a system-wide unit of operating and maintenance employees of the respondent (Returning Officer: B. H. Hardie) (*see also* application rejected, below).

#### Applications for Certification Rejected

1. United Steelworkers of America, applicant, Canadian Dyno Mines Limited, Bancroft, Ont., respondent, and Canadian Dyno Employees' Association, intervener (L.G., May, p. 472). The application was rejected for the reason that it was not supported by a majority of the employees eligible to cast ballots in the representation vote conducted by the Board.

This section covers proceedings under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act, involving the administrative services of the Minister of Labour, the Canada Labour Relations Board, and the Industrial Relations Branch of the Department.

2. Seafarers' International Union of North America, Canadian District, applicant, Foundation Maritime Limited, Halifax, N.S., respondent, and Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers, intervener (unlicensed personnel) (L.G., July, p. 719). The application was rejected for the reason that it was not supported by a majority of the employees in the unit of sea-going personnel found appropriate by the Board (*see also* representation votes ordered, above).

3. Dominion Canals Employees' Association and Seafarers' International Union of North America, Canadian District, joint applicants, The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, respondent, and Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers, intervener (L.G., July, p. 719). The application was rejected for the reason that the applicants did not have a majority of members in good standing in the unit determined by the Board as appropriate for

collective bargaining (*see also* representation votes ordered, above).

### Applications for Certification Received

1. United Steelworkers of America, on behalf of a unit of production employees of Consolidated Denison Mines Limited, Spragge, Ont. (Investigating Officer: A. B. Whitfield).

2. United Steelworkers of America, on behalf of a unit of longshoremen employed by H. J. O'Connell Limited at Port Cartier, Que. (Investigating Officer: C. E. Poirier).

3. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, Local Union 880, on behalf of a unit of truck drivers employed by J. Sherman & Sons, Kingsville and Leamington, Ont. (Investigating Officer: T. B. McRae).

4. National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, on behalf of a unit of marine engineers employed by Shell Canadian Tankers, Limited, aboard the MV

## Scope and Administration of Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act

Conciliation services under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act are provided by the Minister of Labour through the Industrial Relations Branch. The branch also acts as the administrative arm of the Canada Labour Relations Board, in matters under the Act involving the board.

The Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act came into force on September 1, 1948. It revoked the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations, P.C. 1003, which became effective in March, 1944, and repealed the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which had been in force from 1907 until superseded by the Wartime Regulations in 1944. Decisions, orders and certificates given under the Wartime Regulations by the Minister of Labour and the Wartime Labour Relations Board are continued in force and effect by the Act.

The Act applies to industries within federal jurisdiction, i.e., navigation, shipping, interprovincial railways, canals, telegraphs, interprovincial and international steamship lines and ferries, aerodromes and air transportation, radio broadcasting stations and works declared by Parliament to be for the general advantage of Canada or two or more of its provinces. Additionally, the Act provides that provincial authorities, if they so desire, may enact similar legislation for application to industries within provincial jurisdiction and make mutually satisfactory arrangements with the federal Government for the administration of such legislation.

The Minister of Labour is charged with the administration of the Act and is directly responsible for the appointment of conciliation officers, conciliation boards, and Industrial Inquiry Commissions concerning complaints that the Act has been violated or that a party has failed to bargain collectively, and for applications for consent to prosecute.

The Canada Labour Relations Board is established under the Act as successor to

the Wartime Labour Relations Board to administer provisions concerning the certification of bargaining agents, the writing of provisions—for incorporation into collective agreements—fixing a procedure for the final settlement of disputes concerning the meaning or violation of such agreements and the investigation of complaints referred to it by the minister that a party has failed to bargain collectively and to make every reasonable effort to conclude a collective agreement.

Copies of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act, the Regulations made under the Act, and the Rules of Procedure of the Canada Labour Relations Board are available upon request to the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

Proceedings under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act are reported below under two headings: (1) Certification and other Proceedings before the Canada Labour Relations Board, and (2) Conciliation and other Proceedings before the Minister of Labour.

Industrial Relations Officers of the Department of Labour are stationed at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Fredericton, Halifax and St. John's, Newfoundland. The territory of four officers resident in Vancouver comprises British Columbia, Alberta and the Yukon and Northwest Territories; two officers stationed in Winnipeg cover the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario; four officers resident in Toronto confine their activities to Ontario; four officers in Montreal are assigned to the province of Quebec, and a total of three officers resident in Fredericton, Halifax and St. John's represent the Department in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland. The headquarters of the Industrial Relations Branch and the Director of Industrial Relations and staff are situated in Ottawa.

*Tyee Shell* operating on the West Coast (Investigating Officer: G. R. Currie).

5. International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, Local Union No. 720, on behalf of a unit of structural steel erectors and fabricators employed by the Dominion Bridge Company Limited at Inuvik and other locations in the Northwest Territories (Investigating Officer: D. A. MacKenzie).

6. International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 796, on behalf of a unit of hoistmen employed by Consolidated Denison Mines Limited, Spragge, Ont. (Investigating Officer: A. B. Whitfield).

7. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, on behalf of a system-wide unit of locomotive engineers employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, including the Quebec Central Railway Company (Investigating Officers: B. H. Hardie and G. A. Lane).

#### Application under Section 19 of Act Received

Application for a provision for the final settlement of differences concerning the meaning or violation of the collective agreement affecting the Canadian National Railway Police Association, applicant, and the Canadian National Railways, respondent.

## Conciliation and Other Proceedings before the Minister of Labour

### Conciliation Officers Appointed

During June, the Minister of Labour appointed conciliation officers to deal with the following disputes:

1. Radio Station CKVL Limited, Verdun, Que., and National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians, Region No. 6 (Conciliation Officer: Rémi Duquette).

2. M. Rawlinson Limited, Toronto, and Warehousemen and Miscellaneous Drivers' Union, Local 419, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America (Conciliation Officer: F. J. Ainsborough).

3. Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited, Port Hope, and Local 13173, Region 77, District 50, United Mine Workers of America (Conciliation Officer: F. J. Ainsborough).

4. Commercial Cable Company Limited, SS *John B. Mackay*, and Seafarers' International Union of North America, Canadian District (Conciliation Officer: Rémi Duquette).

5. Trans-Canada Air Lines, Montreal, and International Association of Machinists, Lodges 714 and 1751 (Conciliation Officer: Rémi Duquette).

6. Consolidated Denison Mines Limited, Spragge, Ont., and United Steelworkers of America, Local 5815 (office and technical employees) (Conciliation Officer: F. J. Ainsborough).

7. Northspan Uranium Mines Limited, Elliot Lake, and United Steelworkers of America, Local 5816 (office and technical employees) (Conciliation Officer: F. J. Ainsborough).

8. Canadian Stevedoring Company Limited, Vancouver, and International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Local 512 (Conciliation Officer: G. R. Currie).

9. Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation Limited (Dominion Shipping Division) and Seafarers' International Union of North America, Canadian District (Conciliation Officer: Rémi Duquette).

10. The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Limited, Medicine Hat, and Local 511, United Packinghouse Workers of America (Conciliation Officer: J. S. Gunn).

11. Maple Leaf Milling Co. Ltd., Medicine Hat, and Local 511, United Packinghouse Workers of America (Conciliation Officer: J. S. Gunn).

12. Sabre Freight Lines Limited (Burnaby, B.C., Terminal) and Line Drivers, Warehousemen, Pickup Men and Dockmen's Union, Local 605 (Conciliation Officer: G. R. Currie).

13. Radio Station CHRC Limited, Quebec, and National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians, Region No. 6 (Conciliation Officer: Rémi Duquette).

14. The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Limited, Edmonton, and Local 396, United Packinghouse Workers of America (Conciliation Officer: J. S. Gunn).

### Settlements Reported by Conciliation Officers

1. Northern Transportation Company Limited, Edmonton, and Seafarers' International Union of North America, Canadian District (Conciliation Officer: D. S. Tysoe) (L.G., July, p. 720).

2. J. C. Malone and Company Limited, Three Rivers Shipping Company Limited, and International Longshoremen's Association, Local 1846 (Conciliation Officer: Rémi Duquette) (L.G., July, p. 720).

3. Poole Construction Company Limited, Whitehorse, Y.T., and International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 115 (Conciliation Officer: D. S. Tysoe) (L.G., July, p. 720).

4. Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited (Metallurgical Research Laboratories) Ottawa, and Civil Service Association of Canada (Conciliation Officer: T. B. McRae) (L.G., July, p. 720).

5. National Harbours Board, Port Colborne, and Local 1015, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (Conciliation Officer: F. J. Ainsborough) (L.G., June, p. 613).

6. Canadian National Railways (Port of North Sydney) and International Longshoremen's Association, Local 1259 (Conciliation Officer: H. R. Pettigrove) (L.G., June, p. 613).

7. Boyles Bros. (Drilling) Alta. Limited, and Western District Diamond Driller's Union, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (Conciliation Officer: D. S. Tysoe) (L.G., June, p. 613).

### Dispute Lapsed

Superior Cartage (Lakehead) Limited and Local 90, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America (Conciliation Officer: J. S. Gunn) (L.G., Oct. 1958, p. 1141).

### Conciliation Officer's Appointment Terminated

Lee's Transport Limited, Vancouver, and Line Drivers, Warehousemen, Pickup Men and Dockmen's Union Local 605 (Conciliation Officer: G. R. Currie) (L.G., July, p. 720). Appointment of conciliation officer terminated because the company's operations were not within federal jurisdiction.

### Conciliation Board Appointed

H. W. Bacon Limited, Toronto, and Warehousemen and Miscellaneous Drivers'

Union, Local 419, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America (L.G., May, p. 476).

### Conciliation Board Fully Constituted

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in April to deal with a dispute between Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Limited, Vancouver, and Canadian Air Line Navigators' Association (L.G., June, p. 613) was fully constituted in June with the appointment of W. E. Philpott, Vancouver, as Chairman. Mr. Philpott was appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members, C. George Robson and John N. Lyon, both of Vancouver, who were previously appointed on the nomination of the company and union respectively.

### Board Report Received during Month

Can-Met Explorations Limited, Spragge, Ont., and Quirke Lake-Can-Met Office Workers' Union, Local 1575, Canadian Labour Congress (L.G., March, p. 273). The text of the report is reproduced below.

### Settlement Reached following Board Procedure

Can-Met Explorations Limited, Spragge, Ont., and Quirke Lake-Can-Met Office Workers' Union, Local 1575, Canadian Labour Congress (*see above*).

### Settlement after Strike after Board Report

Polymer Corporation Limited, Sarnia, and Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union, Local 16-14 (L.G., July, p. 721). Eric G. Taylor, Toronto, appointed Special Industrial Inquiry Commission on May 15. Settlement reached June 29.

### Strike Following Conciliation Board Procedure

Northland Navigation Company Limited, Vancouver, and National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc. (L.G., July, p. 721). Stoppage of work occurred June 26.

# Report of Board in Dispute between

Can-Met Explorations Limited, Spragge, Ontario  
and

Quirke Lake — Can-Met Office Workers' Union,  
Local 1575, Canadian Labour Congress

Your Board of Conciliation, consisting of George Ferguson, QC, company nominee, and William Black, union nominee, with His Honour Judge J. C. Anderson, as chairman, was appointed on or about January 29, 1959 and met with the parties in Toronto on February 19, 1959, and heard their full submissions with respect to the issues in dispute. The issues in dispute were as follows:

1. "Between" Clause.
2. Union Security.
3. Stewards' Lost Time.
4. Grievance Procedure.
5. Decision of Arbitration Board.
6. Discharge Procedure.
7. Reinstatement.
8. Leave of Absence with Pay.
9. Maternity Leave.
10. Safety and Health.
11. Bulletin Boards.
12. Handicapped Employees.
13. Severance Allowance.
14. Hours of Work.
15. Overtime.
16. Call out pay.
17. Statutory Holidays.
18. Vacations.
19. Sick Pay.
20. Cost of Living Camp Subsidy.
21. Salaries.
22. Duration of Agreement.

The company was represented before the Board by R. D. Lindberg, mine manager; Peter Fancy, personnel manager; J. E. Houck and D. E. Houck, as consultants.

The union was represented before the Board by Lyle Scott, president, Local 1575; Reg. Louthood, vice-president, Local 1575; Malcolm Winch, secretary-treasurer, Local

1575; Fidele Aresenault, member of the Negotiating Committee; Don Taylor, international representative and Harry Waisglass, Research Department, United Steelworkers of America.

After the Board heard the full submissions of the parties with respect to the issues in dispute, there were conferences jointly with the parties and separately with the parties in an endeavour to conciliate the issues.

After the conclusion of the hearings, the chairman made a first draft of a report, but since this is a first agreement, it was felt that there were many matters that the parties should bargain out themselves in direct negotiations. And the parties themselves after the hearings of the Board had a series of meetings in direct negotiations and as a result thereof have arrived at a collective agreement settling all matters in dispute.

Dated at Belleville, this 25th day of June, 1959.

(Sgd.) J. C. ANDERSON,  
*Chairman.*

(Sgd.) GEORGE FERGUSON,  
*Member.*

(Sgd.) WM. H. BLACK,  
*Member.*

During June, the Minister of Labour received the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between Quirke Lake-Can-Met Office Workers' Union, Local 1575, Canadian Labour Congress, and Can-Met Explorations Limited, Spragge, Ont.

The Board was under the chairmanship of His Honour Judge J. C. Anderson, Belleville, who was appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the other two members, George Ferguson, QC and William H. Black, both of Toronto, nominees of the company and union respectively.

The text of the report is reproduced here.

## LABOUR LAW

### Legal Decision Affecting Labour

Lacking jurisdiction, Manitoba County Court dismisses claim for overtime wages

On June 2, 1959, Judge Molloy of the Manitoba County Court dismissed a claim for overtime wages because of lack of jurisdiction.

Cyluck, the plaintiff, claimed from Canada Dry Limited overtime wages for the period from August 6 to November 2, 1957.

Counsel for both parties agreed that, during the period in question, Cyluck had worked 238 overtime hours and that the sum of \$440 was due to him for this overtime work, if he was entitled to recover anything.

The Manitoba Employment Standards Act in Section 27 provides for overtime rates for a male employee working more than eight hours in a day or 48 hours in a week. Section 14 (1) provides that a person contravening the provisions of the Act is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine or imprisonment or to both. Section 16 (2) provides that if an employer fails to pay wages found to be due, the magistrate may issue a warrant to levy the amount of the wages and costs by seizure and sale of the goods and chattels of the employer. In such situation the Wages Recovery Act applies as in the case of a warrant of distress issued under that Act.

The company contended that these sections provided an exclusive remedy for enforcement of obligations arising under

Section 27 and therefore the court in question had no jurisdiction to entertain the action.

In deciding the point, Judge Molloy applied the rule that when a statute creates a new obligation not previously existing at common law and a special remedy is provided, such obligations, as a general rule, can be enforced in no other manner, even though this may involve ousting the jurisdiction of a court of law. Overtime wages is a new obligation created by statute, and the statute provides a particular mode of enforcing the obligation. That being so, the claim could be enforced only by the mode set out in Section 16 (2), by issuance of a magistrate's warrant after a conviction.

Since summary conviction charges must be laid within six months, the plaintiff could not recover his overtime wages in the way provided in the Act due to the lapse of time. The judge noted that an amendment in 1958 added Section 24A to the Employment Standards Act. This section has the effect of preserving the usual civil remedies for recovery of wages due to employees under the minimum wage part of the Act. However, no similar section was enacted with reference to recovery of overtime wages. *Cyluck v. Canada Dry Limited*, (1959) 28 WWR, Part 10, p. 478.

### Recent Regulations under Provincial Legislation

Comprehensive safety code for pipeline construction issued in Alberta. Order under Sask. Hours of Work Act sets 12-hour day for highway construction workers

Safety regulations governing the construction of pipelines have been issued by the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board. These constitute a comprehensive safety code for all operations involved in laying a pipeline.

In Saskatchewan, an order was issued under the Hours of Work Act setting a 12-hour daily limit on hours of highway construction workers.

#### Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act

New safety regulations governing the construction of pipelines, issued under the Workmen's Compensation Act, were gazetted

This section, prepared by the Legislation Branch, reviews labour laws as they are enacted by Parliament and the provincial legislatures, regulations under these laws, and selected court decisions affecting labour.

as Alberta Regulation 174/59 on May 30, 1959, and came into effect on July 1, 1959. They apply to all employers and workmen concerned with pipeline construction, including the moving, operation and maintenance of equipment used on such projects.

The regulations prescribe specific rules to reduce the hazards peculiar to the various operations involved in pipeline construction. These operations include the transportation of the workmen, materials and equipment; preparation of the right of way; "pipe stringing"; digging the trench; laying the pipe; cleaning, priming, "doping" and wrapping the pipe; lowering it into the ditch, and filling in the ditch. Safety rules are also prescribed for special operations such as boring a passage for the pipe and river crossing, and for yard work on pipe, maintenance and repair of equipment, testing and other matters.

#### *Transportation of Workmen, Materials and Equipment*

The regulations provide that vehicles for transporting men must have adequate seating, and that men must not sit on the floor with their legs over the side of the vehicle.

Such vehicles must be equipped with adequate tool racks, and must not transport dangerous equipment within the body of the vehicle, or inflammable material within the crew compartment.

Workmen are forbidden to ride on improper locations on vehicles, to board or leave vehicles in motion, or on a trestle or a bridge, and the vehicles must pull to the side of the road when men are being picked up or unloaded.

A further provision requires that measures must be taken to prevent injury to the feet of workmen riding on sleigh bunks. When it is necessary to transport men by water, suitable boats and life-saving equipment and fire extinguishing equipment must be provided, and the boats must not be overloaded.

The regulations also contain a general requirement that powered mobile equipment must be in good condition and be provided with a suitable warning device, and lights if operated at night.

These provisions are similar to the rules governing transportation of workers in the General Accident Prevention Regulations issued by the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board.

The regulations also provide that trucks are to be inspected daily by the driver, are not to be operated over maximum capacity or carry more passengers than allowed by provincial regulations, and that loads must

be secure. No person is allowed on the bed of a truck during winching operations.

#### *Preparation of Right-of-Way*

With respect to clearing, grading and grubbing of the right-of-way, the regulations set out conditions applicable to falling of trees and bucking of logs, provide that "DANGER—POWER LINES" signs must be placed 100 feet on each side of power lines before clearing commences, require that safety hats must be worn by workmen, and specify rules for bulldozer operations.

#### *Pipe Stringing*

When the pipe is being assembled, loads of skids or pipe being hauled must be securely fastened. The use of defective skids is forbidden. Slings, hooks, cables and tail ropes must be inspected daily by the operator and repaired or replaced, if defective. Safety hats must be worn by men handling tag lines.

#### *Ditching Operations*

The regulations outline requirements with respect to the maintenance and repair of ditching machines, and provide that machine guards must be used.

They also require that all underground cables, conduits, gas lines, oil lines or water mains must be accurately located and marked before ditching operations are started.

The ditching machine operator must always know where his helper is, and must not leave the controls of his machine unless the main transmission and digging wheel are out of gear and the travelling brakes set. Climbing about a ditching machine is prohibited when the machine is in motion, and the manual cleaning of buckets is forbidden when the digging wheel is in operation.

Requirements are also outlined in connection with the maintenance and repair of dragline and backhoe machines and their operation.

The swamper is required to stand clear of the cab and bucket of such machines, and the operator must always know where the swamper is. Only the operator or other authorized person may be in the cab while the machine is in operation. The operator may not leave the cab unless the bucket is lowered to the ground and the cab and brakes are locked. The boom must be lowered to the ground or to blocks when the equipment is not in use. Wire rope connections must be of an approved type, and the operator must inspect both them and the lines daily.

Also with respect to dragline and backhoe operations, no boom or mobile equipment may come within 10 feet of any power line, except at the direction of a qualified lineman, or if the maximum reach of the boom does not extend to within six feet of the power line.

The Trench Construction and Repair Safety Regulations of the Board apply to ditching operations, but it is not necessary to shore that portion of a trench in which ditching, pipe laying and backfilling are done without the entry of workmen into the trench at that point.

#### *Pipe Laying*

Several provisions dealing with pipe laying set out safety requirements with respect to tractor operations, welding, placing of skids, and inspection.

The regulations provide that no person may ride a tractor except in the seats, and no workman may hold on to the rigging or machine while the machine is in motion. When a tractor is stopped and the operator must dismount, the unit must be made inoperative, and the dozer blades rest on blocking or on the ground.

Pipe must not be picked up or lowered while a workman is between the tractor and the pipe, and it must not be moved, carried or swung over workmen. Workmen must stand clear of booms when loads are being raised or lowered, and the tractor operator must ensure that workmen are in the clear.

The regulations also require that, when winch cables are guided onto drums, bars or sticks must be used. Wire rope connections must be of an approved type and, together with lines, sideboom pins and sheave blocks, inspected daily by the operator.

Sidebooms and blades must be lowered to the ground or to skids during non-working hours. Sidebooms may not move along the right-of-way with the load line less than seven feet from the ground or with the boom more than 30 degrees from the vertical position.

A tractor operator must not leave the controls while the machine is holding a pipe more than six inches above the ground.

It is specified that the Board's Welding Safety Regulations apply in connection with pipe laying. A welder may wear a one-piece light weight helmet if he does not do his own chipping and cleaning. Flash goggles must be supplied to and worn by helpers. Likewise, buffing and cleaning machine operators must be provided with and wear adequate eye protection.

Lock skids must be used if there is danger of a pipe shifting.

If X-ray or gamma ray equipment is used in testing, any safety regulations made under any relevant Alberta act will apply.

#### *Cleaning, Priming, Doping and Wrapping*

The regulations require that workmen who charge dope kettles must be supplied with and wear suitable eye protection and gloves.

Burners on dope kettles must be cleaned and inspected regularly. Foremen are required to instruct workmen in the operation of dope kettles and warn them about "flash backs". Dope kettles must have downward flow outlets, and shut-off valves must be positive. Dope buckets must be kept in good condition.

If fumes from dope kettles irritate the skin unduly, suitable skin protection must be provided and used. Workmen who handle or work around hot dope or primer are required to wear boots with the trouser legs on the outside and have sleeves extending over the top of their gloves.

#### *Lowering of Pipe into Ditch*

The person in charge is solely responsible for the direction of all phases of the pipe lowering operation. Workmen are forbidden to be in specified dangerous locations. Provision is made for the securing of belt slings, boom lines, travelling blocks and clamps, and the position of load lines and the boom, when the tractor is in motion.

#### *Back Filling*

Back filling must not be begun nor may a truck approach the ditch or dump the load unless workmen are in the clear. The operator of a machine used for back filling must always keep his swamper in sight.

#### *Special Operations*

Where boring and punching is undertaken, the new provisions specify that underground cables and pipe lines must be located before starting operations; Shoring and Trenching Regulations apply; and signs must clearly mark the approaches to the job. With respect to equipment, chain sprockets and V-belt drives have to be guarded; no toxic gases from internal combustion engines are allowed to accumulate near a trench unless workmen are provided with approved breathing apparatus; and equipment must be secured to prevent its falling into the excavation.

In yard operations involving coating and wrapping of pipe, revolving shafting, belt drives and certain other equipment seven

feet or less from the ground or working platform have to be guarded. Workmen employed in the pipe and dope yard must be supplied with and wear gloves. Adequate pipe racks are required.

Under the heading "river crossing," the regulations outline provisions with respect to safety equipment required when workmen have to work more than 10 feet above ground or water, or from boats, rafts or dredges. These include safety belts and life-lines complying with certain specifications, and buoyancy devices. Specifications and safety requirements are also set out concerning rigging, rigging hooks, sheaves and drums.

#### *Pigging and Testing*

Safety requirements in connection with pigging (cleaning) and testing of pipe lines are outlined in the regulation. However, where it is necessary to deviate from these requirements for a specific operation, an employer may do so if one of his responsible officials issues a "Work Clearance Permit" giving reasons for and the extent of the departure from standard practice. Adequate safety precautions must be taken. This permit is to be issued in triplicate, with one copy to be sent immediately to the Workmen's Compensation Board, one copy to the head office of the employer, and one copy to be retained on the job site by the job supervisor.

The regulations require that pressure must be relieved from each end of the pipe line before pig catchers or test fittings are removed and that test fittings must be rated at least equal to the maximum test pressure.

With respect to the propelling of pigs by compressed air, safety requirements are set out for sealing the dispatching end of the line and for equipping the receiving end of the line with a pig catcher or trap. Air hoses, fittings and valves must be adequate and in good condition. Persons must be kept clear of pipe ends during a pig run. Pressure must be released through suitable valves before fittings of any kind are loosened or removed from the pipe line.

Safety rules are also set out in connection with low-pressure testing (100 p.s.i.) and high-pressure testing (over 100 p.s.i.) of pipe lines.

#### *Other Safety Provisions*

The regulations also deal with maintenance and repair of machinery and equipment, pipe bending, riding pipe, explosives, storage of pipe, double jointing of pipe and tie-in and cut-outs.

It is also specified that the Dominion Explosives Act and the Seismograph Safety Regulations of the Workmen's Compensation Board relating to the storage, handling, transportation and firing of explosives apply to pipeline operations.

Every employer is responsible for ensuring that his workmen comply with these regulations. With respect to personal protective equipment, the regulations state that "wherever the term shall provide, shall supply, shall make available, or some similar term is used with reference to personal protective equipment, it shall be considered as meaning that the employer shall have on the job for use by workmen the required items subject to such terms of security or deposit against breakage or damage other than ordinary wear and tear as the employer may determine unless the context of the regulation expressly directs otherwise."

#### *Authority of Inspectors*

Where an inspector observes the use of unsafe equipment, materials or tools, unsafe or improper use of tools or equipment, or unsafe working conditions not specifically covered by these regulations, he may issue an order requiring the employer or operator to make whatever changes, improvements or repairs are necessary to reduce the possibility of accidents.

#### *British Columbia Hours of Work Act*

The British Columbia Board of Industrial Relations has issued its annual exemption order permitting employees in the fresh fruit and vegetable industry to work beyond the eight-hours daily and 44-hour weekly limits prescribed by the Hours of Work Act for the period June 1 to November 30, 1959.

The order was gazetted on June 11 as B.C. Reg. 198/59.

#### *Newfoundland Workmen's Compensation Act*

Workmen employed by a railway company other than the CNR operating between Newfoundland and another province who reside in another province and are entitled to workmen's compensation under its laws are no longer covered by the collective liability section of the Newfoundland Workmen's Compensation Act in respect of accidents occurring in Newfoundland. In particular this means workmen who normally reside in one province, whose contracts of service were drawn up there but who spend the greater part of their working hours in Newfoundland.

The new regulation (16a), which was gazetted on June 23 to go into force on July 1, guards against any overlapping in coverage.

### Saskatchewan Holidays with Pay Act

In Saskatchewan, employees of rural municipalities and persons employed by larger school units under the Larger School Units Act who work less than 10 days at any one time are no longer entitled to an allowance in lieu of a vacation on termination of employment, following an order under the Annual Holidays Act which went into force June 1.

These are the first casual employees to be exempted from this provision since the Act was amended in 1958 to delete the 30-day service requirement previously in effect.

Under the New Brunswick and British Columbia vacation acts, vacation credits are payable to employees regardless of the length of service. Manitoba, however, exempts all casual employees but construction workers but, elsewhere, except for construction workers in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta, employees have to meet certain service requirements before qualifying for benefits. The qualify-

ing period is 30 days under the federal act and three months in Nova Scotia. The Quebec order exempts persons who work less than three hours a day and the Alberta order, employees who are temporarily employed for eight hours a week or less, or for less than 30 days. In Ontario, workers who quit voluntarily are not entitled to vacation credits unless they have worked at least three months.

### Saskatchewan Hours of Work Act

On order under the Saskatchewan Hours of Work Act prohibiting employers engaged in highway construction and maintenance from requiring or permitting employees to work more than 12 hours in any day except with a written authorization from the Minister of Labour was gazetted on June 26 to take effect July 6. Permits to work beyond the 12-hour limit will be issued only when normal operations have been seriously interrupted due to circumstances beyond the employer's control.

The new order, the first of its kind in Saskatchewan, was issued under authority of a 1958 amendment permitting the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to limit daily hours of work. Up to this time, the only limitation on hours was the requirement to pay an overtime rate.

## IAPES Convention

*(Continued from page 807)*

Edwin F. Fultz, Little Rock, Ark., was elected Second Vice-President; Miss Kathryn Queen, Raleigh, N.C., was elected Secretary, succeeding Mrs. Ola M. Reeves, Juneau, Alaska; and William C. Kelley, Indianapolis, Ind., was re-elected Treasurer.

George E. Charron, London, Ont.; J. R. Deslauriers, Montreal; and Leslie Fraser,

Winnipeg, were elected to the Association's 16-member executive board. Miss Mabel McCrea, Winnipeg, served as credentials chairman for the election. All four Canadians are employees of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

Washington, D.C., was picked as the site for the 1961 convention; the 1960 meeting will be held in Colorado Springs.

## ILO Governing Body

*(Continued from page 827)*

In other business, the Governing Body accepted proposals presented by David A. Morse, Director-General of the ILO, for the establishment of an International Occupational Safety and Health Information Centre to be established by the ILO in co-operation with the International Social Security Association.

The Centre, to be located at ILO headquarters in Geneva, will co-operate with existing facilities in a wider and more com-

prehensive distribution and collection of information concerning occupational health and safety.

Among other matters, the Governing Body adopted reports which had been submitted to it by the Asian Advisory Committee, the Committee on Forced Labour, the Committee on Freedom of Association, and of the Technical Meeting of Problems of Improving Productivity in Certain Countries.

# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

## Monthly Report on Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act

Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit at end of May, number of initial and renewal claims during month, estimate of beneficiaries, total payments and average weekly payment all lower than in April and in May 1958, statistics\* show

Claimants† for unemployment insurance benefit numbered 279,400 on May 29; as the seasonal benefit period ended May 16, they were all claimants for regular benefit. On April 30 claimants totalled 610,800, comprising 382,400 on regular and 228,400 on seasonal benefit. At the end of May 1958, there were 551,100 claimants, 368,000 of whom were classed as regular and 183,100 seasonal.

The number of initial and renewal claims‡ for benefit in May was 134,400, compared with 206,900 in April and 165,100 in May 1958. Initial claims numbered 87,000, which number was 40 per cent lower than in April and 19 per cent lower than in May 1958. The sharp decline during May this year reflects the ending of the seasonal benefit period at the middle of the month.

(During the seasonal benefit period, an initial claim would be taken immediately on termination of a regular benefit period provided the claimant status was maintained. When seasonal benefits are not in effect, however, a claim would not be likely to be filed if it were clear from available records that the contribution requirements could not be fulfilled.)

\*See Tables E-1 to E-4 at back of this issue.

†A claimant's unemployment register is placed in the "live file" at the local office as soon as the claim is forwarded for computation. As a result, the count of claimants at any given time inevitably includes some whose claims are in process.

‡All initial claims are computed first for regular benefit. Those which are found to be ineligible are then considered under seasonal benefit provisions. Consequently, the total of initial claims includes both those which are finally classed as regular and those which are classed as seasonal. The renewal claims total also includes both types of claims. Claimants who exhaust their regular benefit during the seasonal benefit period are not cut off from benefit. If they wish to be considered for further benefit, they must file a claim in the usual manner. When there are insufficient contribution weeks to establish another regular benefit period, seasonal benefit will be granted, but not more than once during the seasonal benefit period.

In a comparison of current employment statistics with those for a previous period, consideration should be given to relevant factors other than numbers, such as the opening and closing of seasonal industries, increase in area population, influence of weather conditions, and the general employment situation.

Claimants should not be interpreted either as "total number of beneficiaries" or "total job applicants".

Renewal claims in May numbered 47,400, a decline of 24 per cent from April and 19 per cent from May 1958.

Initial claims considered under the seasonal benefit provisions constituted 40 per cent of initial claims processed during May, compared with 54 per cent in April and 49 per cent in May 1958.

The average weekly estimate of beneficiaries was 485,800 for May, 640,200 for April and 582,800 for May 1958. Benefit payments amounted to \$40.4 million during May, \$60.0 million during April and \$51.7 million during May 1958.

The average weekly benefit payments was \$20.81 in May, \$21.29 in April and \$21.10 in May 1958.

### Insurance Registrations

Reports received from local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission for May show that insurance books or contribution cards have been issued to 3,205,417 employees who had made contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund since April 1, 1959.

At May 31 employers registered numbered 317,854, an increase of 56 since April 30, 1959.

### Enforcement Statistics

During May 1959 investigations conducted by enforcement officers across Canada numbered 6,479. Of these, 4,206 were spot checks of postal and counter claims to verify the fulfilment of statutory

conditions, and 147 were miscellaneous investigations. The remaining 2,126 were investigations in connection with claimants suspected of making false statements to obtain benefit.

Prosecutions were begun in 164 cases, 27 against employers and 137 against claimants.\* Punitive disqualifications as a result of claimants' making false statements or misrepresentations numbered 1,270.\*

## Unemployment Insurance Fund

Revenue in May totalled \$18,831,693.78 compared with \$14,581,844.02 in April and \$20,579,908.18 in May 1958. Benefits paid in May totalled \$40,446,281.55 compared with \$59,930,502.62 in April and \$51,626,650.72 in May 1958. The balance in the fund on May 31 was \$432,847,911.14; on April 30 it was \$454,462,498.91 and on May 31, 1958, \$662,056,156.77.

# Decision of the Umpire under the Unemployment Insurance Act

## Decision CUB-1630, May 8, 1959

Summary of the Main Facts:—The claimants interested in the present appeal lost their employment on September 23, 1958 in the following circumstances:

The collective agreement between the Toronto Builders Exchange, General Contractors' Section, and the Operative Plasterers and Cement Masons' International Union, Local 598, expired on May 1, 1958, as did also the contracts with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (carpenters and millwrights), District 27, the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers (Rodmen), Local 721, and the International Union of Hoisting Engineers, Local 793. Efforts to reach joint negotiations failed; individual negotiations continued but without success.

Intermittent stoppages of work during working hours were created by the cement masons' union on some projects several days prior to September 11, 1958, but other tradesmen on these projects continued to work.

On September 11, 1958, at 8:00 a.m., 450 cement masons went on strike. They placed pickets on eight major construction jobs on September 11 and 12, 1958, and all the tradesmen of various other classifications, such as bricklayers, stone masons, carpenters, etc., refused to cross the picket lines. The work stoppage was complete at the eight projects.

On September 15, 1958, at 8:00 a.m., the cement masons placed picket lines on five additional construction projects, and again they were honoured by all the tradesmen.

On September 19, 1958, the cement masons' union placed pickets on the Hummer Sewage Disposal Plant at Mimico. This

picket line was honoured by the other tradesmen. Sporadic picketing developed on other and smaller projects between September 11 and 19, 1958.

The Toronto Builders Exchange, General Contractors' Section, then decided to shut down all projects under their jurisdiction in the Toronto zone, the shutdown to take effect at 8:00 a.m. on September 23, 1958. As confirmed in a letter written by the chairman of the labour relations committee of the Toronto Builders Exchange on October 1, 1958, the action in shutting down the remainder of the projects was taken as a result of the foregoing incidents. This letter reads: "In view of the collective action of unions conducting unlawful strikes it became necessary, as of September 22, 1958, to effect a shutdown of construction projects of General Contractor members of the Toronto Builders Exchange."

Commenting on this situation in answer to an enquiry as to whether instruction was given that tradesmen should not cross the cement masons' picket lines, the president of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Toronto and vicinity wrote on October 1, 1958, as follows:

A legal strike is in effect by Local 598, Cement Masons' Union. Picket lines have been set up in some instances where work is being done of a nature that comes within the jurisdiction of the above mentioned local and these picket lines were honoured by members of the Building Trades Union, as it is a principle of long standing to honour such picket lines and no individual instruction is required.

On Monday, September 22, 1958, the Toronto Builders Exchange introduced a lockout of their jobs. This is in direct violation of agreements in force and of this date, they are enforcing this lockout. The writer was present at the Royal York Hotel job this morning at 10:00 a.m. when all trades were ordered off by the General Contractor.

As a result of the shutdown practically all major construction within the area was brought to a standstill.

\*These do not necessarily relate to the investigations conducted during this period.

It was at this time that the Toronto Builders Exchange announced that they would reopen their projects only when the four unions representing cement masons, carpenters (millwrights), rodmen and hoisting engineers, all of whose contracts had expired on May 1, 1958, and were in the process of negotiation, signed agreements. This was confirmed in a letter written by the chairman of the labour relations committee of the Toronto Builders Exchange to the business representative of the cement masons' union, Local 598, under date of September 29, 1958, which reads:

On Friday last, we met with a Conciliation Officer of the Department of Labour at the request of the Minister of Labour. Our position with respect to the current shutdown of construction was placed before the Conciliation Officer. Now we directly advise your union of this position.

1. The collective action of unions has forced us to decide that no work will commence until all the present disputes with the general trades union are settled.

2. We accept the unanimous report of the Conciliation Board, which dealt with our dispute with the Cement Masons' Union and we are prepared to incorporate the terms of this report in a new agreement only at such times when the remaining disputes with other unions are settled by memorandum of agreement.

3. To these ends we will bargain in good faith to conclude negotiations without delay. We first propose our meeting jointly with the Carpenters, Operating Engineers, Rodmen and Cement Masons Unions to conduct joint or simultaneous negotiations.

We trust you will act to enable an early settlement of all issues now in dispute with your union.

The insurance officer found that a labour dispute existed between the Toronto Builders Exchange and the employees represented by the cement masons', carpenters', rodmen's and hoisting engineers' unions since their respective bargaining agreements expired on May 1, 1958, that such dispute was the direct cause of an appreciable stoppage of work and that the claimants had lost their employment by reason of that stoppage. Accordingly, the insurance officer disqualified all the claimants under section 63 of the Act, as follows:

(1) As from the beginning of the stoppage, the cement masons as being directly interested in the labour dispute since their wages and working conditions were a point at issue in the dispute;

(2) As from the date of occurrence, all the tradesmen who, before September 23, had refused to cross the cement masons' peaceful picket lines, as having become participants in the dispute;

(3) As from September 23, the carpenters (millwrights), rodmen and hoisting engineers who were working on jobs shut down by the employer, as being directly interested in the extended labour dispute;

(4) As from September 23, all the other tradesmen working on jobs shut down by the employer, i.e., the claimants concerned in the

present appeal, as belonging to a grade or class of workers that, immediately before the commencement of the stoppage, included members (those in (2) above) who were employed at the premises at which the stoppage was taking place and were participating in, financing or directly interested in the dispute.

The insurance officer was of the opinion that the claimants in (4) above, who were hourly rated employees of various trades all performing the same type of work as those who had respected the cement masons' picket lines and had agreements with the Toronto Builders Exchange which did not expire for a more or less considerable period of time, could not be said to be directly interested in the outcome of the dispute.

The claimants appealed to a board of referees which heard their case in Toronto on November 18, 1958. The claimant whose appeal was accepted as representative of all the others stated, in part, as follows: "I am not personally taking part in a labour dispute, nor directly interested in the dispute or its outcome; nor am I a member of a grade or class of workers taking part in (financing, or directly interested in the dispute or its outcome. I have nothing to gain or lose by the outcome of this dispute except the loss of my earnings, . . ." The board, by majority decision, confirmed the disqualification.

On December 17, 1958, the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Union of America appealed to the Umpire. The appeal was heard in Toronto on March 13, 1959. The claimants were represented by Mr. A. Andras, Director of Legislation, Canadian Labour Congress; the Toronto Builders Exchange by Messrs. L. Howes, Assistant Manager and Secretary, and D. J. McKillop, Solicitor; and the insurance officer by Mr. G. Kieffer of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

In accordance with the request of the Umpire at the hearing, the Toronto Builders Exchange supplied information to the effect that it is a corporation "carried on without the purpose of gain for its members", that one of its objects is "To represent the members of the Exchange in any matters pertaining to the building and construction industry in the City of Toronto, and when necessary, to negotiate on their behalf and to enter into such trade or other agreements affecting wages and all other matters as may appear to be in the best interests of the Construction Industry," and that "All members of the Exchange shall be subject to and abide by such rules and regulations as may from time to time be established, either by the Exchange or the group or the section to which they may belong, and shall also

be bound by the terms of any trade agreement of their group which may from time to time be entered into by the Exchange." (Sections 3(b) and 13 of the Toronto Builders Exchange Constitution).

**Considerations and Conclusions:** The information supplied by the Toronto Builders Exchange shows that the Exchange was not the employer of the employees directly or indirectly involved in the present appeal, but simply the agent of their respective autonomous employers. Accordingly, the premises at which such employees were employed were in fact and in law each one of the physically separated and functionally distinct construction projects at which they were respectively employed by such employers.

Now, according to subsection (1) of section 63, a labour dispute must be at the particular premises at which was employed an insured person who has lost his employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to such dispute. In the present case, the labour dispute which, originally, was concerned with the conditions of employment of the cement masons only, existed solely at the premises struck and picketed by such cement masons. As from the date of the shutdown carried out by other employers, however, it became a labour dispute directly concerned also with the conditions of employment of the employees covered by the carpenters', rodmen's and hoisting engineers' unions and extended geographically to the premises of such other employers. Accordingly, the labour dispute which caused the complete stoppage of work at these employers' distinct premises was in fact, even though through extension, at the premises at which the claimants interested in the present appeal were employed. A disqualification must then be imposed on the claimants under section 63(1) of the Act, unless they can show they have discharged the onus of proving their entitlement to relief from disqualification in virtue of subsection (2).

In this connection, the record shows that both the insurance officer and the board of referees found, and it is not contested, that the claimants fulfilled the requirements of the relieving provisions of paragraph (a) of subsection (2), in that they were not participating in, or financing or directly interested in the labour dispute which caused the stoppage of work at the particular premises at which they were respectively employed. The only question which I am now called upon to decide, therefore, is whether they also fulfilled the conditions laid down in paragraph (b) of the said subsection, which reads:

(2) An insured person is not disqualified under this section if he proves that...

(b) He does not belong to a grade or class of workers that, immediately before the commencement of the stoppage, included members who were employed at the premises at which the stoppage is taking place and are participating in, financing or directly interested in the dispute.

The claimants obviously did not belong to the same grade or class as the cement masons, carpenters, rodmen or hoisting engineers wherever these may have been employed. It has been contended, however, and the board of referees has held that the claimants belonged to the same grades or classes of workers as the employees of the same trades and unions, employed elsewhere, who had become participants in the labour dispute by reason of their refusal to cross the picket lines there. This, if upheld, would mean that the "premises" referred to in paragraph (b) could be, for the purpose of determining the grades and classes of workers, different from the "premises" designated in subsection (1) as being those at which the claimants were employed.

In one of the decisions quoted by the board of referees, namely CUB-1419, I stated "... I believe it is not only reasonable but safe to assume that, generally, when a claimant has been working on the same kind of work, under the same conditions, methods and rates of remuneration, and at the same premises as the other workmen who are directly involved in a dispute, he is a member of a grade or class participating in the dispute" (Emphasis added).

In seeking to apply the foregoing general observation, the board of referees, while mentioning that the claimants in the present case "were hourly-rated employees of various trades or performing the same type of work as those who respected the picket lines," did not give due weight to the words "at the same premises". In my opinion, apart from finding that a claimant has been working on the same kind of work and under the same conditions, methods and rates of remuneration as the other workmen who are directly involved in a labour dispute, it must also be found that such claimant was employed at the same premises as such other workmen. Consequently, as the employees who, in the present case, allegedly became participants for refusing to cross the cement masons' picket lines were not employed at the same premises (construction projects) as the claimants interested in this appeal and since the insurance officer and the board of referees were justified in finding that

(Continued on page 860)

# LABOUR CONDITIONS IN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

## Wage Schedules Prepared and Contracts Awarded during June

### Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition

During June the Department of Labour prepared 252 wage schedules for inclusion in contracts proposed to be undertaken by departments of the federal Government and its Crown corporations in various areas of Canada, for works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition. In the same period, a total of 248 contracts in these categories was awarded. Particulars of these contracts appear below.

A copy of the wage schedule issued for each contract is available on request to trade unions concerned or to others who have a *bona fide* interest in the execution of the contract.

(The labour conditions included in each of the contracts listed under this heading provide that:

(a) the wage rate for each classification of labour shown in the wage schedule included in the contract is a minimum rate only and contractors and subcontractors are not exempted from the payment of higher wages in any instance where, during the continuation of the work, wage rates in excess of those shown in the wage schedule have been fixed by provincial legislation, by collective agreements in the district, or by current practice;

(b) hours of work shall not exceed eight in the day and 44 in the week, except in emergency conditions approved by the Minister of Labour;

(c) overtime rates of pay may be established by the Minister of Labour for all hours worked in excess of eight per day and 44 per week;

(d) no person shall be discriminated against in regard to employment because of his race, national origin, colour or religion, nor because he has made a complaint with respect to alleged discrimination.)

### Contracts for the Manufacture of Supplies and Equipment

Contracts awarded in June for the manufacture of supplies and equipment were as follows:

| Department         | No. of Contracts | Aggregate Amount |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Defence Production | 98               | \$320,494.00     |
| Post Office        | 13               | 235,628.39       |
| R.C.M.P.           | 10               | 198,354.06       |

The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour legislation of the federal Government has the purpose of insuring that all Government contracts for works of construction and for the manufacture of supplies and equipment contain provisions to secure the payment of wages generally accepted as fair and reasonable in each trade or classification employed in the district where the work is being performed.

The practice of Government departments and those Crown corporations to which the legislation applies, before entering into contracts for any work of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, is to obtain wage schedules from the Department of Labour showing the applicable wage rate for each classification of workmen deemed to be required in the execution of the work.

These wage schedules are thereupon included with other relevant labour conditions as terms of such contracts to be observed by the contractors.

Wage schedules are not included in contracts for the manufacture of supplies and equipment because it is not possible to determine in advance the classifications to be employed in the execution of a contract. A statement of the labour conditions which must be observed in every such contract is however, included therein and is of the same nature and effect as those which apply in works of construction.

Copies of the federal Government's Fair Wages and Hours of Labour legislation may be had upon request to the Industrial Relations Branch of the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

(The labour conditions included in contracts for the manufacture of supplies and equipment provide that:

(a) all persons who perform labour on such contracts shall be paid such wages as are currently paid in the district to competent workmen; and if there is no current rate, then a fair and reasonable rate; but in no event shall the wages paid be less than those established

(b) the working hours shall be those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district, or if there be no such custom, then fair and reasonable hours;

(c) overtime rates of pay may be established by the Minister of Labour for all hours worked in excess of those fixed by custom of the trade in the district, or in excess of fair and reasonable hours;

(d) no person shall be discriminated against in regard to employment because of his race, national origin, colour or religion, nor because he has made a complaint with respect to alleged discrimination.)

## Wage Claims Received and Payments Made during June

During June the sum of \$1,427.03 was collected from six contractors for wage arrears due their employees arising out of the failure of the contractors, or their sub-contractors, to apply the wage rates and other conditions of employment required by the schedule of labour conditions forming part of their contract. This amount has been or will be distributed to the 68 workers concerned.

## Contracts Containing Fair Wage Schedules Awarded during June

(The labour conditions of the contracts marked (\*) contain the General Fair Wages Clause providing for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours of labour not in excess of eight per day and 44 per week, and also empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any question which may arise with regard thereto.)

### Department of Agriculture

*Belmont Marsh N S:* McCully & Soy, construction of dyke and/or drainage work (N S 105). *Noel Shore Marsh N S:* Chas W Thompson, construction of dyke and/or drainage work (N S 24). *Neepawa Man:* Pat Mor Construction & Michael May, construction of Neepawa storage project. *Near Outlook Sask:* Bird Construction Co Ltd, construction of superstructure of the construction bridge for South Saskatchewan River Project. *Swift Current Sask:* Waterman-Waterbury (Swift Current) Ltd, replacement of gas fired cast iron heating boiler & controls, Experimental Farm. *Lacombe Alta:* Border Paving Ltd, paving of road, Experimental Farm. *Vauxhall Alta:* T A Klemke & Son Construction Ltd, construction of distributary "Y" on Bow River Project.

### Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation

*Greenwood N S:* Charles W Thompson, site improvement & planting for stage I school (DND 8/58). *Newport Corners N S:* Eastern Landscape Co Ltd, site improvement & planting for 6 housing units (DND 1/58). *Gagetown N B:* Atlas Construction Co Ltd, remainder of paving—(Job 57/54); Conniston Construction Co Ltd, site improvement & planting for 350 housing units (Job 58/54). *Montreal Que:* L A Lapenna, \*site improvement & planting, Benny Farm. *Valcartier Que:* Service Paysagiste National Ltd, site improvement & planting for 200 housing units (DND 8/56); Lasalle Asphalt Ltd, paving of roads & parking areas, driveways & walks (DND 8/58). *Brantford & Paris Ont:* Rutgers & Vanderdrift, \*exterior painting, (8/48), (4/45), (7/47) & (1/48). *Delhi Ont:* Alf Erickson, construction of 12 housing units (FP 1/58). *Geraldton Ont:* J H Turcotte, \*exterior painting of rental houses. *Gloucester Ont:* M & S Martin Reg'd, \*site improvement & planting. *Goderich Ont:* G Barker Construction Ltd, construction of 14 housing units (FP 4/58). *Hamilton Ont:* Brant Construction Co, \*exterior painting, (14/48). *Niagara-on-the-Lake Ont:* Brant Construction Co \*exterior painting, (1/48). *Ottawa Ont:* O'Leary's (1956) Ltd, \*paving work. *Petawawa Ont:* Bedard-Girard Ltd, construction of electrical distribution system for 200 housing units (DND 13/58, phase 1); Val d'Or Construction Co Ltd, construction of sewer outfall (DND 13/58). *Stratford Ont:* Rutgers & Vanderdrift, \*exterior painting, (4/49). *Waterloo Ont:* Brant Construction Co, \*exterior painting, (1/48). *Fort Qu'Appelle Sask:* Shelley & Young Construction Co, flood control & landscaping at Indian Hospital. *Saskatoon, Sask:* Jack Warkentin Construction Ltd, \*concrete repairs, (6/49). *Vancouver B C:* V B Johnson, site improvement & planting for 169 housing units (FP 2/57).

### Department of Citizenship and Immigration

*Restigouche Indian Agency Que:* A H English Co Ltd, replacement of heating system, Restigouche Indian day school. *Sioux Lookout Indian Agency Ont:* Durall Ltd, construction of water supply system & associated work, McIntosh IRS. *Portage Le Prairie Indian*

*Agency Man:* Story Bros, road construction, Lizard Point Indian Reserve. *Lesser Slave Lake Indian Agency Alta:* Telford Construction Ltd, alterations to water supply & sewage disposal systems, Wabasca IRS. *Saddle Lake Indian Agency Alta:* Car-Ouells Construction Co Ltd, construction of water reservoir & supply & installation of equipment, Blue Quills IRS. *Kootenay Indian Agency B C:* Hal H Paradis Ltd, installation of floor coverings, Kootenay IRS.

### Defence Construction (1951) Limited

*Summerside P E I:* Louis Donolo Inc, construction & completion of central heating plant, RCAF Station. *Dartmouth N S:* Mark A Leonard Ltd, installation of oil burners in PMQs, RCN Air Station. *Shearwater:* Steen Mechanical Contractors Ltd, installation of mechanical services to carrier jetty. *Greenwood N S:* Bernard Gagne Co Ltd, construction of bulk petroleum storage, electrical work, security fencing, etc, RCAF Station. *Halifax N S:* Francis J Brown, \*demolition of chiefs & petty officers' block, HMCS Stadacona. *Newport Corner N S:* Ralph & Arthur Parsons Ltd, construction of timber retaining wall. *St. Hubert Que:* Desourdy Construction Ltd, construction of new station roads, RCAF Station; Bernard Gagne Co Ltd, installation of bulk fuel facilities, RCAF Station. *London Ont:* Ellis Don Ltd, installation of coal handling system, Wolseley Barracks. *North Bay Ont:* Standard Paving Ltd, construction of concrete aprons & storm drainage, RCAF Station. *Ottawa Ont:* H J McFarland Construction Co Ltd, reconstruction of Bowesville Road. *Petawawa Ont:* Valentine Enterprises, extension of water supply to serve south PMQ area. *Trenton Ont:* Carter Construction Co Ltd, construction of cantilever hangar, RCAF Station. *Portage la Prairie Man:* Nelson River Construction Ltd, replacement of portions of tarmac area with concrete, RCAF Station. *Shilo Man:* Peter Leitch Construction Ltd, construction of sidewalks, curbs, gutters & drains. *Calgary Alta:* Borger Bros Ltd, construction of field miniature range bldg, Camp Sarcee. *Wainright Alta:* New West Construction Co Ltd, construction of loading ramps & paving. *Victoria B C:* J T Devlin & Co Ltd, repainting exterior of Bldg No 24, Royal Roads.

### Building and Maintenance

*Camp Borden Ont:* Walker Painting & Decorating Co Ltd, exterior painting of 24 bldgs, RCAF Station. *Centralia Ont:* Lavis Contracting Co Ltd, asphalt paving, RCAF Station. *Clinton Ont:* Cardinal Painting & Decorating Co Ltd, exterior painting of PMQs, RCAF Station. *Trenton Ont:* Berton Fitzgibbon, asphalt resurfacing of walks, RCAF Station. *Rivers Man:* Maple Leaf Construction Ltd, repair & resurfacing of roads, RCAF Station. *Cold Lake Alta:* Park & Derochie Decorating Co Ltd, exterior painting of PMQ units, RCAF Station. *Sea Island B C:* Dawson Wade & Co Ltd, resurfacing of roads, RCAF Station.

### Department of Defence Production

*Summerside P E I:* Curan & Briggs Ltd, resurfacing of asphalt pavement, PMQ area, RCAF Station. *Cornwallis N S:* Scotia Sprinklers Ltd, installation of automatic sprinkler system in two bldgs, HMCS "Cornwallis". *Greenwood N S:* F Miles Chipman, \*application of lime & fertilizer, RCAF Station; Charles W Thompson, replacement of water service lines to various barrack blocks, RCAF Station. *Halifax N S:* Standard Construction Co Ltd, construction of concrete foundation for pneumatic hammer, Bldg D56, HMC Dockyard; Insul-Mastic Maritime Ltd, waterproofing of six PMQ's, RCAF Station, Gorsebrook; Foundation Maritime Ltd, construction of concrete foundation for pneumatic hammer, Bldg D56, HMC Dockyard. *Sydney N S:* C F Cox Ltd, \*reroofing of Bldg No 6-3, Point Edward Naval Base. *Bathurst N B:* Northern Machine Works Ltd, fabrication & installation of fire escapes, old Post Office Bldg. *Fredericton N B:* Standish Bros Reg'd, \*application of chemicals for weed & brush control, McGivney & Maryland Hill. *St Hubert Que:* Desjardins Asphalte Ltee, \*patching of roads & runways, RCAF Station. *Quebec Que:* Pomerleau & Therien Reg'd, resurfacing of drill hall floor, Grande-Allee Armoury; J B. Marcoux Inc, rebuilding of plaster walls, La Citadelle; Le Salle Asphalte Ltee, resurfacing of roads, shoulders & parking area, La Citadelle. *Barriefield Ont:* McGinnis & O'Connor Ltd, construction of parking area at rear of No 207 Workshop. *Clinton Ont:* Williamson Roofing & Sheet Metal, reroofing of bldgs, RCAF Station; Dundas Plumbing & Heating Contractors Ltd, replacement of roof exhaust fans & installation of vertical industrial heater, RCAF Station. *Downsview Ont:* Beavis Bros Ltd, reroofing of Bldg No 107, RCAF Station. *Dunnville Ont:* W A Moffatt Co, repairs to built-up roofs on hangars, No 6 Repair Depot Detachment, RCAF Station. *Kingston Ont:* Cardinal Painting & Decorating Co Ltd, repainting interior of "B" & "L" Blocks, Canadian Army Staff College; Kingsport Plumbing & Heating Ltd, repairing

& overhauling stokers & furnaces, DND area. *Millbrook Ont*: J G Tompkins & Co, repairs & alterations to exterior masonry at Armoury. *Ottawa Ont*: L Laurin, various repairs, Drill Hall, Bldg 206. *Pembroke Ont*: Louis Markus & Son Ltd, exterior repair of Armoury, Bldg 215. *Picton Ont*: Quinte Roofing Ltd, reroofing & replacing flashings of six bldgs, Old Camp area; Cardinal Painting & Decorating Co Ltd, renovation of bldgs, Old Camp area. *Rockcliffe Ont*: Edge Ltd, supply & installation of air conditioner, Bldg No 90, RCAF Station; Rideau Aluminum & Steels Ltd, installation of equipment for Sergeants Mess, Bldg No 72, RCAF Station. *Gimli Man*: Dorwin Industries Ltd, supply & installation of storm & screen windows, RCAF Station. *Rivers Man*: De Bruyn & Verhoef (Woodwork) Ltd, refinishing of hardwood floors in PMQ's, CATC. *Shilo Man*: Crane Bros, interior repainting of PMQ's, Military Camp. *Winnipeg Man*: Tallman Paving, \*routine repair of roads, RCAF Station & satellite units. *Regina Sask*: Bird Construction Co Ltd, replacement of concrete slabs in area around DND bldgs. *Calgary Alta*: Canadian General Electric Co Ltd, \*installation of radar & associated equipment, HMCS *Tecumseh*. *Cold Lake Alta*: Poole Construction Co Ltd, erection of fence around new PMQ development, RCAF Station; Poole Construction Co Ltd, construction of fire escapes in three barrack blocks, RCAF Station. *Edmonton Alta*: Taylor Tile Ltd, installation of mastic flooring topping, "A" Bay, Warehouse Bldg, Griesbach Barracks; Nadon Paving Ltd, application of asphalt coating on damaged areas, Griesbach Barracks. *Namao Alta*: Harrod Floor Sanding, \*refinishing fifty PMQ floors, RCAF Station, Lancaster Park. *Penhold Alta*: Thorne Bros Painting & Decorating, exterior painting of PMQs, RCAF Station. *Colwood B C*: Parfitt Construction Co Ltd, construction of concrete base & walls, & installation of plumbing & drainage for fire fighting mock-up at Training Centre; Coast Steel Fabricators Ltd, fabrication & erection of steel superstructure for fire fighting mock-up at Training Centre. *Comox B C*: Cochrane Fuel & Trucking Ltd, construction of road, RCAF Station. *Kamloops B C*: Barr & Anderson (Interior) Ltd, application of built-up roofing on various roofs. *Vancouver B C*: Peterson Electrical Construction Co Ltd, replacement of power line poles & crossarms, DND area, *Vedder Crossing B C*: Columbia Bitulithic Ltd, surface treatment of roads & parking areas, Camp Chilliwack. *Victoria B C*: Dominion Paint Co, painting interior of bldgs, Work Point Barracks.

#### National Harbours Board

*Halifax N S*: Foundation Maritime Ltd, deepening berth No 34 & adjacent area, Pier A-1. *Montreal Que*: McNamara (Quebec) Ltd, the Key Construction Inc & Deschamps & Belanger Ltee, construction of sections 5 & 7A of Champlain Bridge; McNamara (Quebec) Ltd, extension of St Pierre collector outlet; Covertite Ltd, renewal of roof, sheds 3 & 8, Montreal Harbour; R M Clark Construction Co, construction of offices & stairway at upstream end of shed No 11, Section 17. *Vancouver B C*: Northern Construction Co & J W Stewart Ltd, levelling of cope wall, Centennial Pier; Metro Construction Co Ltd, construction of checker's office, Ballantyne Pier.

#### Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources

*Terra Nova National Park Nfld*: H C Simms Ltd, construction of central service garage, Headquarters area. *Cape Breton Highlands National Park N S*: Leo C Boudreau, construction of park warden's residence at Cheticamp; Lynk Electric Ltd, installation of electrical distribution system. *Fundy National Park N B*: Calendonia Construction Ltd, construction of administration bldg for cabin development. *Fort Lennox National Historic Park Que*: Jean-Paul Trahan Ltee, \*supplying & driving timber piles, South Entrance. *Fort Malden National Historic Park Que*: Leonard K Wride, \*reconstruction of patio, Hough House. *Fort Wellington National Historic Park Ont*: Allan Steward & Basil Broad Construction Co Ltd, \*reconstruction of section of wall of Caponniere. *Fort St. Joseph National Historic Site Ont*: Raymond Gibbs, \*supplying, hauling & placing 3,500 cubic yards of gravel. *Georgian Bay Islands National Park Ont*: Wilson & Bell, plumbing & electrical work in two comfort stations & one residence, & heating system in residence. *Point Pelee National Park Ont*: William Pimiskern Ltd, construction of refreshment stand, two comfort stations & completion of partially constructed comfort station. *St. Lawrence Islands National Park Ont*: Griffin Bros (Gananoque) Ltd, \*supplying & hauling of stone & gravel for boat house, Mallorytown Landing. *Riding Mountain National Park Man*: F A France Construction Co Ltd, construction of central service garage near Wasagamung; F W Bumstead Ltd, plumbing & heating installations in staff residence. *Prince Albert National Park Sask*: Arthur A Voice Construction Co Ltd, construction of sanitary sewerage system for Townsite of Waskesiu; Barzelle & Burkosky Ltd, hauling & spraying asphalt on certain sections of streets & roads. *Jasper National Park Alta*: Koebel Co Ltd,

installation of plumbing & heating systems in house; McCook Plastering Co Ltd, \*gypsum lath & plaster work in house, NP 36. *Waterton Lakes National Park Alta*: Oland Construction Ltd, construction of central service garage near Townsite; Mallett Contracting Co Ltd, crushing & stockpiling of aggregate. *Kootenay National Park B C*: Don Young, \*installation of plumbing & heating systems in Warden's Residence, Kootenay Crossing. *Mackenzie Highway N W T*: B G Linton Construction Ltd, maintenance of highway.

### Department of Public Works

*Bonavista Nfld*: Cape Horn Construction Co Ltd, repairs to deep water wharf. *Grand Bank Nfld*: T C Gorman (Nova Scotia) Ltd, construction of breakwater. *St. John's Nfld*: William Roche, demolition of bldgs & wharves. *Wood Islands P E I*: Morrison & McRae Ltd, harbour improvements. *Halifax N S*: Fundy Construction Co Ltd, construction of division garage for RCMP; Canadian Laboratory Supplies Ltd, installation of furniture, etc, Food & Drug Laboratory, Ralston Bldg. *Louisbourg N S*: Maritime Builders Ltd, construction of office bldg for Dept of Fisheries. *Meteghan N S*: T C Gorman (Nova Scotia) Ltd, breakwater improvements. *Grand Anse N B*: Allardville Construction Co Ltd, breakwater repairs. *Green Point N B*: P F C Northern Construction Co Ltd, breakwater repairs. *Little Cape N B*: Harold N Price, wharf extension. *Petit Rocher N B*: La Construction Baie Cheleur Ltee, improvements (stone talus). *Point du Chene N B*: Rayner Construction Ltd, paving of roadway approach; J W & J Anderson Ltd, repairs to ballast wharf. *Richibucto Beaches N B*: Leo LeBlanc, repairs to breakwaters. *Shippegan N B*: North Shore Construction Ltd, paving approaches to wharves. *Welchpool N B*: J W McMullin & Son Ltd, harbour improvements. *Cap de la Madeleine Que*: Telco Materials Ltd, construction of retaining wall. *Fort George Que*: Ron Construction Co Ltd, construction of four classroom school, power house, residence & teacherage bldg, James Bay Agency. *Gaspe (Sandy Beach) Que*: McCallum & LeBlanc, wharf improvements. *Kamouraska Que*: Construction St Patrice Ltee, wharf repairs. *Les Eboulements Que*: Eugene Tremblay, construction of protection wall. *Les Escoumains Que*: Laverendrye Construction Ltee, wharf reconstruction. *Montreal Que*: J B Bailargeon Express Ltd, moving furniture to new National Revenue Bldg; B K Johl Inc, installation of film storage racks, National Film Board Bldg; Edouard Petrin & Marcel Petrin, removal of garbage & ashes from federal bldgs. *Peribonka Que*: Lucien Bergeron, wharf reconstruction. *Pointe au Pere Que*: McNamara (Quebec) Ltd, harbour improvements. *Pointe-au-Pic Que*: Theriault & Beland Enrg, wharf enlargement. *St Augustin (Les Bas) Que*: Laureat Jobin, construction of protection wall. *St Jean I O Que*: Les Entreprises Cap-Diamant Ltee, wharf extension. *St Laurent Que*: Les Travaux de Saint-Laurent Enrg, construction of protection wall. *Fenelon Falls Ont*: Ruliff Grass Construction Co Ltd, wharf construction. *Hamilton Ont*: Canadian Dredge & Dock Co Ltd, harbour improvements, Strathearne Ave. *Magnetewan Ont*: C A Boyes, wharf repair & shed reconstruction. *Morrisburg Ont*: John Entwistle Construction Ltd, construction of federal bldg. *Oshawa Ont*: Higrade Welding Co Ltd, renewal of waling. *Ottawa Ont*: Louis G Fortin Construction, general alterations, Medical Inspection Room, "B" Bldg, Cartier Square; Alvin Stewart Co Ltd, addition to CEF Magnetometer Laboratory; Edgar Dagenais, replacement of window safety anchors in Jackson Bldg & Annex; Doran Construction Co Ltd, alterations & painting, fourth floor, Motor Bldg; A Lanctot Construction Co Ltd, alterations, phases "B" & "C", RCMP Headquarters Bldg, Tremblay Road; Canada Decorating & Painting Co Ltd, general redecoration, No 8 Temporary Bldg; Gendron Plumbing & Heating Ltd, supply & installation of new interior fire standpipe system & new domestic cold water piping, Militia Stores Bldg, Carter Square; L Beaudoin Construction Ltd, general repairs & painting exterior of Militia Stores Bldg, Cartier Square; J E Copeland Co Ltd, erection of Artillery Memorial, Major's Hill Park; W Sparks & Son Ltd, moving furniture & equipment from various locations to new Geological Surveys Bldg, Booth St. *Port Burwell Ont*: Sir Lindsay Parkinson (Canada) Ltd, harbour repairs & improvements. *Port Dover Ont*: Intrusion-Prepakt Ltd, reconstruction of pier. *Port Stanley Ont*: George L Dillon Construction Ltd, groyne repairs, Orchard Beach. *Rondeau (Erieau) Ont*: Birmingham Construction Ltd, construction of boat harbour. *Silver Islet Ont*: Croydon Construction Ltd, breakwater repairs. *Toronto Ont*: Canadian Dredge & Dock Co Ltd, runway extension. *Bella Bella B C*: Vancouver Pile Driving & Contracting Co Ltd, harbour improvements. *Esquimalt B C*: Pacific Pile Driving Co Ltd, reconstruction of Jetty "C". *Oak Bay B C*: Wakeman & Trimble Contractors Ltd, construction of Turkey Head breakwater. *Sardis B C*: The Bay Company (BC) Ltd, replacement of boiler, Phase 111, Coqualeetza Indian Hospital. *Sointula (Rough Bay) B C*: Quadra Construction Co Ltd, construction of boat harbour (approach, wharf & floats). *Carcross Y T*: William Vandermale & Leo Vugt, construction of duplex, Yukon Agency.

## Contracts Containing the General Fair Wages Clause

*Gander Nfld:* J C Pratt & Co, supply & installation of chain link fence, federal bldg. *Skinner's Pond P E I:* Norman N MacLean, dredging. *Pictou N S:* Ferguson Industries Ltd, construction of two steel hopper scows. *Yarmouth N S:* Gateway Construction Ltd, paving of courtyard, federal bldg. *Saint John N B:* Vincent Construction Co, general alterations, Customs Bldg. *Port Burwell Ont:* Holden Sand & Gravel Ltd, dredging. *Port Stanley Ont:* Maritime Dredging Ltd, dredging. *Prescott Ont:* Jim Long, redecoration of UIC office space, Post Office Bldg. *Ottawa Ont:* A P Green Co Ltd, installation of new boilers, Jackson Bldg; L A Legault & Son Ltd, installation of electrical panels & outlets, Jackson Bldg; Universal Painters & Decorators, repainting stairwells & lobbies, RCMP Headquarters Bldg; H G Francis & Sons Ltd, supply & installation of new sink & related works, No 6 Temporary Bldg; Oak Construction Co Ltd, general alterations, No 8 Temporary Bldg; G R Hemming, supply & installation of floodlighting in various bldgs, Tunney's Pasture; L Beaudoin Construction Co, alterations to existing partitions, Trade & Commerce Bldg; T P Crawford, roof repairs, main bldg, National Research Council, Sussex Drive; Rene Cleroux, installation of new system of exhaust piping, National Research Council, Sussex Drive; Wilfred St Cyr, metallating steam flow meters, National Research Council, Sussex Drive; Louis G Fortin Construction Co, general alterations, DVA Memorial Bldg; Gendron Plumbing & Heating Co, washroom repairs, Centre Block, Parliament Bldgs; Duford Ltd, restoration of woodwork & cleaning of stone, Centre Block, Parliament Bldgs; Burchell Supply Ltd, installation of lightning protection system, Centre Block, Parliament Bldgs; Archie McWade, repairs to heating system, Central Heating Plant, Cliff St; R A Bingham & Son, general alterations, Canadian Bank Note Bldg, Wellington St. *Campbell River B C:* British Columbia Bridge & Dredging Company Limited, dredging.

## Department of Transport

*Fox Point Nfld:* J J Hussey, construction of single dwelling & storage shed & demolition of existing dwelling. *Ramea Island Nfld:* Cameron Contracting Ltd, construction of non-directional radio beacon bldg, power house & related work. *St John's Nfld:* Horton Steel Works Ltd, installation of water storage tank, etc, at Airport. *Green Island N S:* R G McDougall Ltd, construction of single dwelling. *Fredericton N B:* Maritime Engineering Ltd, construction of standby power house, omni range bldg & related work. *Grindstone Island N B:* Judson E Kelly, construction of two single dwellings & fog alarm bldg. *Miscou Island N B:* Atlantic Construction Ltd, construction of two single dwellings & demolition of existing dwelling. *Saint John N B:* Bedard-Girard Ltd, installation of airport lighting facilities. *Cap de Rabast Que:* Oswald Richard, construction of single dwelling. *Green Island Que:* Aurele Tremblay & Rodrigue Bherer, construction of two single dwellings & demolition of existing bldgs. *Natashquan Point Que:* Landry Construction Inc, construction of two single dwellings & demolition of existing dwelling. *Table Head Que:* Les Entreprises Gaspé Inc, construction of two single dwellings & demolition of existing dwelling. *Flower Pot Island Ont:* Percy Spears, construction of single dwelling & pumphouse. *Fort William Ont:* Y W Nelson & Sons, construction of access road & VOR site, Lakehead Airport. *London Ont:* Con-Eng Contractors Ltd, construction of ILS outer marker 14 & related work, Airport. *Ottawa Ont:* Conniston Construction Co Ltd, grading, topsoiling, fertilizing, seeding & sodding, etc, new Air Terminal area at Airport; Perini Ltd, construction of hangar for Dept of Transport, Uplands Airport. *Peterborough Ont:* Gray & Banks Ltd, erection of office bldg at Lift Lock No 21. *Langruth Man:* Ramstad & Tomasson, construction of VOR bldg & related work. *Winnipeg Man:* Benjamin Bros Ltd, additional development of Airport. *Edmonton Alta:* Wirtanen Electric Co Ltd, construction of lighting facilities, International Airport. *Ballenas Island B C:* Quinney & Fuller Construction Ltd, construction of single dwelling. *Patricia Bay B C:* J E Chilcott, installation of underground duct system & related work, Airport. *Smith River B C:* McCormick Electric Ltd, construction of lighting system on runway 15-33 & taxiway. *Vancouver B C:* LeeBilt Construction Co, construction of VHF transmitter bldg at Airport; J H McRae Co Ltd, revisions to power system, Air Services Bldg, Airport. *Cambridge Bay N W T:* Yukon Construction Co Ltd, prefabrication, erection & construction of various types of bldgs & related works (1959). *Wrigley N W T:* Poole Construction Co Ltd, drilling of water well & related services. *Yellowknife N W T:* Stevenson & Tredway Ltd, replacement of power poles & rebuilding of transmission & control lines to airport & radio range.

# PRICES AND THE COST OF LIVING

## Consumer Price Index, July 1959

The consumer price index (1949=100) was unchanged at 125.9 between June and July 1959 and stood 1 per cent above the July 1958 level of 124.7\*.<sup>†</sup> A drop in the other commodities and services index balanced increases in the food, shelter, clothing, and household operation indexes.

Further sharp declines in gasoline prices combined with seasonally lower prices for new passenger cars resulted in a 0.4-per-cent decrease in the other commodities and services index, 135.4 to 134.9. Higher prices for prepaid health care occurred in the Maritime Provinces.

The food index was up 0.1 per cent from 119.1 to 119.2 as both increases and decreases, mostly fractional in nature, occurred on a wide range of items. Significant price changes were limited to potatoes and grapefruit. Beef and pork prices were quite steady.

Small increases in both the rent and home-ownership components moved the shelter index up 0.1 per cent from 141.5 to 141.7. An increase of 0.5 per cent in the clothing index, from 109.2 to 109.7, reflected prices up from previous sale price levels for a number of items, including men's suits and coats and children's shoes.

The household operation index rose 0.2 per cent from 122.5 to 122.7 as a result of minor price increases on a variety of items, including household utensils and equipment, supplies, household help, domestic gas, and electricity. Household appliances showed mixed results, with gas stoves and electric refrigerators up and electric stoves, washing machines, and vacuum cleaners at lower price levels.

Group indexes one year earlier (July 1958) were: food 121.4, shelter 138.4, clothing 109.9, household operation 120.6, and other commodities and services 130.4.

## City Consumer Price Indexes, June 1959

Consumer price indexes (1949=100) increased in nine of the ten regional cities between May and June 1959; the Saint John index remained unchanged.<sup>†</sup> The increases ranged from 0.2 per cent in six cities to 0.4 per cent in St. John's and Saskatoon-Regina.

Food indexes rose in all regional cities except Montreal on the strength of sharp seasonal increases in potato prices. Some other fresh vegetables and fruits, pork and lamb were generally higher. Egg prices were lower in most cities while sugar and coffee prices continued to decline.

Shelter indexes were up in six of the ten regional cities, reflecting, to some extent, rent changes associated with the traditional May first moving date. Clothing indexes were down in all ten cities, with declines ranging up to 1.1 per cent in Saint John. Household operation indexes increased in five cities, decreased in three, and were unchanged in the other two regional cities. The other commodities and services indexes rose in all ten regional cities as pharmaceuticals, film, train fares, and personal care items were generally higher.

Regional consumer price index point changes between May and June were as follows: St. John's +0.5 to 114.7\*, Saskatoon-Regina +0.5 to 122.6; Toronto +0.4 to 128.5; Winnipeg +0.3 to 123.1; Vancouver +0.3 to 127.1; Halifax +0.2 to 125.6; Montreal +0.2 to 126.1; Ottawa +0.2 to 126.2; Edmonton-Calgary +0.2 to 122.2. Saint John remained unchanged at 126.9.

## Wholesale Price Index, June 1959

The general wholesale price index (1935-39=100) eased slightly between May and June from 231.2 to 230.7, with four of the major group indexes declining, one increasing, and three remaining unchanged.

The vegetable products group index declined between May and June from 201.2 to 200.0, resulting mainly from lower prices for livestock and poultry feeds, raw sugar, raw rubber, and vegetable oils. The group index for animal products decreased from 253.8 to 252.6, the non-ferrous metals group index from 175.7 to 174.8, and the non-metallic minerals group index from 185.9 to 185.3.

The textile products group index rose in June for the third consecutive month, from 228.8 to 229.9.

Indexes for wood products, iron products and chemical products remained at May levels, 304.6, 255.8 and 187.3 respectively.

\* See Table F-1 at back of book.

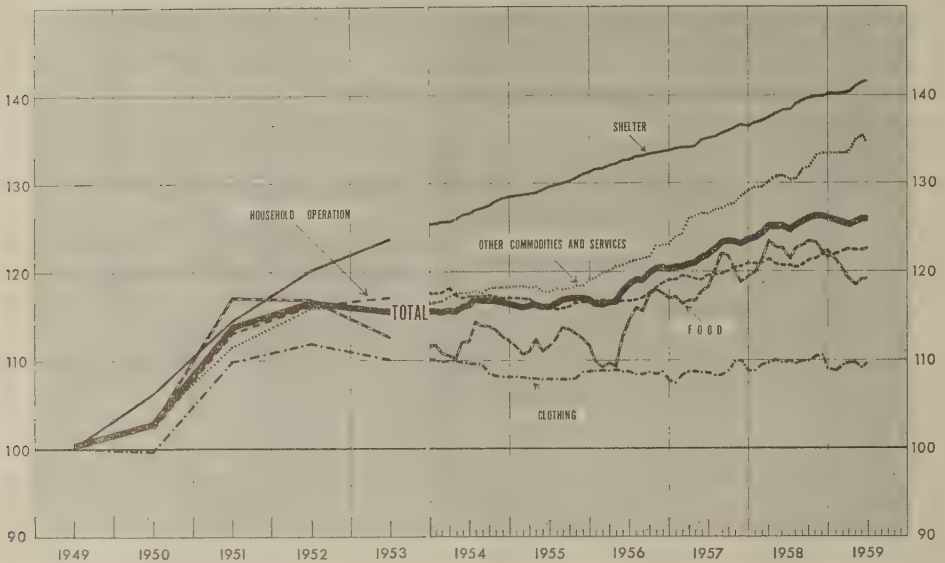
† See Table F-2 at back of book.

\* On base June 1951=100.

# CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Index 1949=100

Index 1949=100



Yearly Average

Monthly Indexes

The index of Canadian farm products prices (1935-39=100) increased from 218.8 to 221.9 between May and June. The field products index rose from 166.5 to 173.1 but the animal products index declined from 271.0 to 270.6.

The residential building materials price index (1949=100) declined 0.2 per cent between May and June, from 130.7 to 130.5. The non-residential building materials price index remained the same at 131.9.

## U.S. Consumer Price Index, June 1959

A seasonal increase in food prices was responsible for a rise of 0.4 per cent in the United States consumer price index (1947-49=100) between mid-May and mid-June,

to a record high of 124.5. The mid-May index was 124.0 and that for June 1958 was 123.6.

The month's increase was the largest since March 1958 and the only significant rise in the intervening period.

## U.K. Index of Retail Prices, May 1959

For the second month in succession, the United Kingdom index of retail prices (Jan. 17, 1956=100) has declined. Between mid-April and mid-May it fell from 109.5 to 109.1, a level one tenth of a point lower than the 109.2 registered in mid-May 1958. At the beginning of this year, the index stood at 110.4 and has declined or remained stationary every month since.

## Decision of Umpire

(Continued from page 842)

none of the workers of the claimants' own grades or classes who were employed at the same respective premises, was participating in, financing or directly interested in the dispute, I consider that such claimants have also discharged the onus of proving entitlement to relief from disqualification in virtue of subsection (2)(b).

It will be observed that this finding is based on the interpretation which I believe must be given to the word "premises" in view of the particular circumstances of the present case. While it might appear that the present decision is in conflict with

previous ones dealing with similar circumstances, I have no knowledge of the provisions of the constitutions of the employers' associations involved in such previous decisions, but I have before me the constitution of the Toronto Builders Exchange. As such constitution shows clearly that the relationship of the Exchange to its members is that of a bargaining agent and similar to the relationship between a union and its members, I consider that the premises of each employer who is a member of the Exchange must be regarded as a separate entity.

My decision, therefore, is to allow the Union's appeal.

# Publications Recently Received

## in Department of Labour Library

The publications listed below are not for sale by the Department of Labour. Persons wishing to purchase them should communicate with the publishers. Publications listed may be borrowed by making application to the Librarian, Department of Labour, Ottawa. Students must apply through the library of their institution. Applications for loans should give the number (numeral) of the publication desired and the month in which it was listed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. List No. 130.

### Annual Reports

1. ALBERTA. BUREAU OF STATISTICS. *Annual Review of Business Conditions, Alberta, 1958*. Edmonton, 1959. Pp. 19.
2. AMERICAN LABOR EDUCATION SERVICE, INC., NEW YORK. *Annual Report for the Year 1958*. [New York, 1959?] Pp. 14.
3. AUSTRALIA. PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD. *Thirty-Fourth Report on the Public Service of the Commonwealth*. [Canberra, Commonwealth Government Printer, 1959?] Pp. 49.
4. MALTA. DEPARTMENT OF EMIGRATION, LABOR AND SOCIAL WELFARE. *Report for the Year, 1957*. Valletta, 1958. 1 volume (unpaged).
5. ORGANIZATION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION. *Policies for Sound Growth. 10th Annual Economic Review*. Paris, 1959. Pp. 133.

### Congresses and Conventions

6. CANADIAN TEACHERS' FEDERATION. *Minutes, Thirty-Seventh Conference... Niagara Falls, Ontario, August 11-16, 1958*. Ottawa, 1958. 1 volume (unpaged).
7. FARMER-LABOUR-TEACHER INSTITUTE. *How can Education meet the Challenge of our Age? Report of the Twelfth Annual Institute, June 28, July 2, 1958, Fort Qu'apelle, Sask.* [Regina? 1958] Pp. 21.
8. INDIAN NATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS. *A Brief Review, Ninth Annual Session, January, 1958*. New Delhi, 1958. Pp. 108.

### Economic Conditions

The following seven reports were issued by the Organization for European Economic Co-operation in Paris in 1958.

9. *Economic Conditions in Austria, Switzerland, 1958*. Pp. 33.
10. *Economic Conditions in France, 1958*. Pp. 30.
11. *Economic Conditions in Italy, 1958*. Pp. 27.

12. *Economic Conditions in Member and Associated Countries of the OEEC: Benelux, 1958*. Pp. 46.

Covers conditions in Belgium, Luxembourg and The Netherlands.

13. *Economic Conditions in Member and Associated Countries of the OEEC: Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, 1958*. Pp. 58.

14. *Economic Conditions in the Federal Republic of Germany, 1958*. Pp. 25.

15. *Economic Conditions in the United Kingdom, 1958*. Pp. 26.

### Education, Vocational

16. CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR. *Outline of Technical Training in the United Kingdom*. Ottawa, 1958. Pp. 57.

17. CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR. *Vocational Training Program in Canada. A. Technical and Trade Training Publicly-Operated*. Ottawa, 1958. Pp. 122.

### Improper Activities in the Labour or Management Field

18. BUREAU OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, D.C. *The McClellan Committee Hearings, 1957*. Prepared by the Publisher's Editorial Staff. Washington, 1958. Pp. 508.

"Based in part on the on-the-spot report of the hearings in BNA's Daily labor report."

The McClellan Committee investigated the following subjects in 1957: "1. Labor-management collusion; 2. Undemocratic processes in unions; 3. Misuse of union funds and of welfare and pension funds from any source; 4. Racketeering control of unions; 5. Secondary boycotts; 6. Bribery and extortion; 7. Organizational picketing; 8. Violence; 9. Paper locals; 10. Political activities of unions; 11. Improper activities by management to prevent organization."

19. U.S. CONGRESS. SENATE. SELECT COMMITTEE ON IMPROPER ACTIVITIES IN THE LABOR OR MANAGEMENT FIELD. *Investigation of Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. Hearings before the Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, Eighty-fifth Congress, First Session—pursuant to Senate Resolution 74, 85th Congress...* Washington, G.P.O., 1957-47 parts (in Labour Library's holdings).

Hearings held February 26, 1957 to date.

The Select Committee is authorized and directed "to conduct an investigation and study of the extent to which criminal or other improper practices or activities are, or have been, engaged in the field of labor-management relations or in groups or organizations of employees or employers to the detriment of the interests of the public, employers or employees, and to determine whether any changes

are required in the laws...in order to protect such interests against the occurrence of such practices or activities."

## Industrial Relations

20. DAVEY, HAROLD WILLIAM, Ed. *New Dimensions in Collective Bargaining*. Editors: Harold W. Davey, Howard S. Kaltenborn and Stanley H. Ruttenberg. 1st ed. New York, Harper, 1959. Pp. 203.

Deals with collective bargaining as it touches on rival unions, automation, supplemental unemployment benefit plans, and health and welfare plans. Includes chapter on the impact of the Taft-Hartley Act on collective bargaining relationships.

21. HARE, ANTHONY EDWARD CHRISTIAN. *The First Principles of Industrial Relations*. London, Macmillan, 1958 [i.e. 1959] Pp. 145.

Discusses some of the reasons for industrial unrest and suggests some solutions to the problem.

22. KARSH, BERNARD. *Diary of a Strike*. Urbana, University of Illinois Press, 1958. Pp. 108.

This is the account of an actual strike which occurred in a small city on the upper Great Lakes when a union attempted to organize the workers in a plant. Describes how a union is organized, how a strike is conducted, how differences are finally settled, and the role of the professional union organizer in these proceedings.

## Industry

23. CANADA. BUREAU OF STATISTICS. *Revised Index of Industrial Production, 1935-1957 (1949=100)*. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1959. Pp. 122.

24. CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR. *Technological Changes and Skilled Manpower: the Household Appliance Industry*. Ottawa, 1958. Pp. 27.

25. NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD. *Foreign Licensing Agreements*. II. Contract Negotiations and Administration. New York, c1959. Pp. 96.

Based on information supplied by 131 companies. Contents: Choosing the Licensee. Negotiating the Agreement. The Licensing Contract. Definitions and Scope of Agreement. Tenure and Termination Provisions. Major Commitments of the Licensor. Major Commitments of the Licensee. Royalties and Other Remuneration. General Provisions. Implementing and administering the Agreement. Holding the Licensee. Sample Contract Provisions.

26. ROSEN, GEORGE. *Industrial Change in India; Industrial Growth, Capital Requirements, and Technological Change, 1937-1955*. Glencoe, Ill., Free Press, 1958. Pp. 243.

Examines five industries: cement, cotton textiles, iron and steel, paper and sugar.

27. UNITED NATIONS. DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS. *The Development of Manufacturing Industry in Egypt, Israel and Turkey*. New York, 1958. Pp. 131.

Covers the period from the nineteen twenties to the end of 1956. Primarily concerned with the growth of medium-scale and large-scale manufacturing establishments.

## Industry—Location

The following two publications were issued by the Alberta Industrial Development Branch in Edmonton in 1958 (?).

28. *Survey of Barrhead*. Rev. October 1957. Pp. 12.

29. *Survey of McLennan*. Rev. November 1958. Pp. 16.

## Labour Laws and Legislation

30. EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY. HIGH AUTHORITY. *La stabilité de l'emploi dans le droit des pays membres de la C.E.C.A.*, par G. Boldt [and others]. Luxembourg, 1958. Pp. 311.

Contents: Rapport de synthèse, par Paul Durand. La stabilité de l'emploi en droit allemand, par G. Boldt. La stabilité de l'emploi en droit belge, par Paul Horion. La stabilité de l'emploi en droit français, par Paul Durand. La stabilité de l'emploi en droit italien, par Luigi Mengoni. La stabilité de l'emploi en droit luxembourgeois, par Armand Kayser. La stabilité de l'emploi en droit néerlandais, par A. N. Molenaar.

31. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. *Conflicts of Laws in Labour Matters, International Standards and General Principles; National Report*. Geneva, 1957. 6 parts.

Reports in English or French.

Contents: Australia, by Ian G. Sharp. France, by Charles Freyrie. Germany, by C. Beitzke. Italy, by A. Malintoppi. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, by Otto Kahn-Freund. United States of America, by Stuart Rothman.

32. VESTER, HORATIO. *Trade Union Law and Practice*, by Horatio Vester and Anthony H. Gardner. London, Sweet & Maxwell, 1958. Pp. 300.

Deals with laws concerning trade unions in Great Britain.

## Labour Organization

33. DAYTON, ELDOROUS. *Walter Reuther; the Autocrat of the Bargaining Table*. New York, Devin-Adair Co., 1958. Pp. 280.

An unsympathetic biography of the president of the United Automobile Workers and vice-president of the AFL-CIO.

34. FLANDERS, ALLAN. *Trade Unions*. Tillicoultry, Scotland, N.C.L.C. Publishing Society Ltd., 1957. Pp. 176.

Contents: Historical Introduction. Diversity of Organization. Internal Democracy. Trades Union Congress. Collective Bargaining. Industrial Democracy. Political Action. Relations with the State.

35. FOX, ALAN. *A History of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, 1874-1957*. Oxford, B. Blackwell, 1958. Pp. 684.

During its history this union has enjoyed a good working relationship with employers. In 1957 there were about 82,000 members.

36. GOLDBERG, JOSEPH PHILIP. *The Maritime Story; a Study in Labor-Management Relations*. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1958. Pp. 361.

An account of seamen's unions from 1900 to 1956.

37. INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA. PUBLIC REVIEW BOARD. *First Annual Report to the Membership of the UAW, 1957-1958*. Detroit, 1958. Pp. 36.

The Public Review Board of the U.A.W., consisting of seven independent citizens, was set up to examine the moral and ethical conduct of the union's internal operations. During the 18 months covered by the report the Board reviewed twenty-four cases of which it decided on sixteen, dismissed five cases for jurisdictional reasons or abandonment by the appellants, and is still considering the remaining three cases.

38. KARSON, MARC. *American Labor Unions and Politics, 1900-1918*. Foreword by Selig Perlman. Carbondale, Southern Illinois University Press, 1958. Pp. 358.

This is the first of a projected two-volume work. This book deals with the political activities of the American Federation of Labor, the Industrial Workers of the World, and the role of the Roman Catholic Church in the American labour movement.

39. TANNENBAUM, ARNOLD SHERWOOD. *Participation in Union Locals*, by Arnold S. Tannenbaum and Robert L. Kahn. Evanston, Ill., Row Peterson, 1958. Pp. 275.

A study of four union locals was made to find out what the active union member is like and how he differs from the inactive member and what the active union is like and how it differs from the inactive union.

### Labouring Classes

40. CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR. ECONOMICS AND RESEARCH BRANCH. *Working Conditions in Canada, 1958*. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1958. Pp. 59.

41. CHEIT, EARL FRANK. *Benefit Levels in Workmen's Compensation*. Berkeley, University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, 1958. Pp. 723-730.

The year 1958, marked the 50th anniversary of workmen's compensation in the United States.

42. COLE, GEORGE DOUGLAS HOWARD. *A Short History of the British Working-Class Movement, 1789-1947*. New ed., completely rev. and continued to 1947. London, G. Allen & Unwin, 1948. Pp. 500.

43. HEWITT, MARGARET. *Wives and Mothers in Victorian Industry*. London, Rockliff, 1958. Pp. 245.

Describes the effect on the organization and structure of the working-class home when the mother was working.

### Management

44. NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD. *Charting the Company Organization*

*Structure*, by Louis A. Allen. New York, 1959. Pp. 60.

The organization chart is used to analyze and assess the existing structure of companies to identify weaknesses and to plan improvements in the company. Contents: Uses of Organization Charts. Preparing the Organization Chart. Charting the Organization Structure. Mechanics of Charting.

45. NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD. *Corporate Directorship Practices*, by Solomon Ethe and Roger M. Pegman in cooperation with the American Society of Corporate Secretaries. New York, 1959. Pp. 92.

Describes current practices with regard to all phases of the corporate directorship that might interest either directors or management. Based on information supplied by 976 companies.

### Public Welfare

46. U.S. DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH METHODS. *Homemaker Services in the United States, 1958; a Nationwide Study*, by William H. Stewart, Maryland Y. Pennell and Lucille M. Smith. Washington, 1959. Pp. 92.

47. U.S. DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH METHODS. *Homemaker Services in the United States, 1958; Twelve Statements describing Different Types of Homemaker Services*. Washington, 1958. Pp. 99.

### Wages and Hours

48. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. *Machinery for Wage Fixing and Wages Protection*. Third item on the agenda. Geneva, 1957. Pp. 93.

At head of title: Report 3. International Labour Organization. Tripartite Technical Meeting for Mines Other Than Coal Mines. Geneva, 1957.

Discusses methods of wage determination, three systems of wage payment (by time, by contract or piecework, and by bonus systems) and, the protection of wages.

49. NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD. *Clerical Salaries in 18 Cities, October, 1958*, by Mitchell Meyer and Harland Fox. New York, 1958. Pp. 27.

Provides information about the number of firms reporting, the number of employees covered, and the weekly salaries paid.

50. OCHELTREE, KEITH. *How to prepare a Sound Pay Plan*. Chicago, Public Personnel Association, 1957. Pp. 41.

### Miscellaneous

51. COMMITTEE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL ECONOMICS. *Quantity and Cost Budgets for Two Income Levels; Prices for the San Francisco Bay Area, September 1958. Family of a Salaried Junior Professional and Executive Worker; Family of Wage Earner...* Berkeley, c1959. Pp. 86.

52. CANNING, RICHARD G. *Installing Electronic Data Processing Systems*. New York, Wiley, 1957. Pp. 193.

53. COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. *The Problem of National Security, Some Economic and Administrative Aspects; a Statement on National Policy by the Research and Policy Committee of the Committee for Economic Development*. New York, 1958. Pp. 58.

A discussion of the American defence program.

54. PARKINSON, CYRIL NORTHCOTE. *Parkinson's Law, and Other Studies in Administration*. Illustrated by Robert C. Osborn. Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1957. Pp. 112.

Consists of ten facetious essays.

Contents: Parkinson's Law, or the Rising Pyramid. The Will of the People, or Annual General Meeting. High Finance, or the Point of Vanishing Interest. Directors and Councils, or Coefficiency of Inefficiency. The Short List,

or Principles of Selection. Plans and Plants, or the Administration Block. Personality Screen, or the Cocktail Formula. Injelitis, or Palsied Paralysis. Palm Thatch to Packard, or a Formula for Success. Pension Point, or the Age of Retirement.

55. ROEDER, BERNARD. *Katorga; an Aspect of Modern Slavery*. Translated by L. Kochen. London, Heinemann 1958. Pp. 271.

"Katorga" means "forced labour." An account of the author's experience in Russian forced labour camps from the beginning of 1950 to the end of 1955.

56. TOWNSEND, PETER BRERETON. *The Family Life of Old People; an Inquiry in East London*. London, Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1957. Pp. 284.

"This book is in two parts. The first describes the family life of people of pensionable age in a working-class borough of East London; the second discusses the chief social problems of old age against the background of family organization and relationships."

---

## McGill's Industrial Relations Conference in September

The 11th annual conference of the McGill Industrial Relations Centre will be held in the Physical Sciences Centre, McGill University, on September 10 and 11. The theme of the conference will be "Unions and the Future".

The five speakers at the conference and their subjects will be as follows: Dr. Richard A. Lester, Professor of Economics in the Industrial Relations Section at Princeton University—"Unions in the Next Decade"; Dr. Sylvia Ostry, Assistant Professor in the Department of Economics and Political Science, McGill University—"Some Aspects of the Canadian Wage Structure—Implications for Union Policy"; Oakley Dagleish, Editor and Publisher of the *Toronto Globe*

and *Mail* (dinner speaker)—"Reflections From Experience"; Archibald B. Cox, Professor of Law at Harvard University—"Legislating the Internal Behaviour of Unions"; and Dr. F. R. Scott, Macdonald Professor of Law at McGill—"Federal Jurisdiction Over Labour Relations—A New Look".

A panel discussion on the theme of the conference will conclude the session. The panel members will be: K. G. K. Baker, Executive Assistant to the President, Howard Smith Paper Mills Ltd.; Gérard Picard, President, National Metal Trades Federation (CCCL); P. G. Pyle, member of the Central Ontario Industrial Relations Institute; and Leo Roback, a partner in the firm of Research Associates.

---

## U.S. Surveys Extent of Pay For Time Not Worked

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has undertaken for the first time to find out how many of the hours employers pay for are actually worked and how many represent time off with pay. This is being done at the request of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, the members of which want better criteria for estimating productivity.

The survey will cover production and related workers in manufacturing plants in 1958, and the findings should be read later this year. The Bureau plans to survey some of the non-manufacturing industries for 1959 and others for 1960.

The study will deal with the proportion of hours paid for which are not worked because of six kinds of paid time off: vacations; holidays; sick leave; military leave; time off for jury duty, voting, and testifying in court; and personal leave on account of death in the family or for other reasons. Time paid for but not worked that is difficult to measure or is comparatively unimportant, such as coffee breaks and rest periods, will not be considered. Nor will the cost of fringe benefits not connected with working hours, such as pensions and health and life insurance, be covered.

# LABOUR STATISTICS

|                                                      | PAGE |
|------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Table A-1 and A-2—Labour Force.....                  | 855  |
| Table B-1—Labour Income.....                         | 856  |
| Table C-1 to C-6—Employment, Hours and Earnings..... | 857  |
| Table D-1 to D-5—Employment Service Statistics.....  | 861  |
| Table E-1 to E-4—Unemployment Insurance.....         | 867  |
| Table F-1 and F-2—Prices.....                        | 869  |
| Table G-1 to G-4—Strikes and Lockouts.....           | 870  |

## A—Labour Force

NOTE—Small adjustments have been made in the labour force figures to bring them into line with population estimates based on the 1956 Census: consequently, the figures in Tables A-1 and A-2 are not strictly comparable with those for months prior to August 1958. Detailed figures on the revised basis for those earlier months are given in *The Labour Force*, a Dominion Bureau of Statistics publication (catalogue No. 71502).

**TABLE A-1.—REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION, WEEK ENDED MAY 16, 1959**

(Estimates in thousands)

SOURCE: DBS Labour Force Survey

| —                                            | Canada | Nfld.             | P.E.I.<br>N.S.<br>N.B. | Que.  | Ont.  | Man.<br>Sask.<br>Alta. | B.C. |
|----------------------------------------------|--------|-------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|------------------------|------|
| <i>The Labour Force</i>                      |        |                   |                        |       |       |                        |      |
| Both Sexes.....                              | 6,186  | 116               | 441                    | 1,732 | 2,264 | 1,072                  | 561  |
| Agricultural.....                            | 732    | *                 | 63                     | 176   | 172   | 292                    | 26   |
| Non-Agricultural.....                        | 5,454  | 113               | 378                    | 1,556 | 2,092 | 780                    | 535  |
| Males.....                                   | 4,659  | 96                | 342                    | 1,310 | 1,668 | 814                    | 429  |
| Agricultural.....                            | 685    | *                 | 60                     | 172   | 162   | 264                    | 24   |
| Non-Agricultural.....                        | 3,974  | 93                | 282                    | 1,138 | 1,506 | 550                    | 405  |
| Females.....                                 | 1,527  | 20                | 99                     | 422   | 596   | 258                    | 132  |
| Agricultural.....                            | 47     | *                 | *                      | *     | 10    | 28                     | *    |
| Non-Agricultural.....                        | 1,480  | 20                | 96                     | 418   | 586   | 230                    | 130  |
| All ages.....                                | 6,186  | 116               | 441                    | 1,732 | 2,264 | 1,072                  | 561  |
| 14—19 years.....                             | 547    | 14                | 45                     | 192   | 166   | 94                     | 36   |
| 20—24 years.....                             | 786    | 20                | 58                     | 253   | 262   | 129                    | 64   |
| 25—44 years.....                             | 2,880  | 53                | 187                    | 797   | 1,080 | 491                    | 272  |
| 45—64 years.....                             | 1,747  | 28                | 131                    | 439   | 664   | 315                    | 170  |
| 65 years and over.....                       | 226    | *                 | 20                     | 51    | 92    | 43                     | 19   |
| <i>Persons with Jobs</i>                     |        |                   |                        |       |       |                        |      |
| All status groups.....                       | 5,852  | 91                | 407                    | 1,594 | 2,182 | 1,044                  | 534  |
| Males.....                                   | 4,361  | 72                | 311                    | 1,186 | 1,596 | 790                    | 406  |
| Females.....                                 | 1,491  | 19                | 96                     | 408   | 586   | 254                    | 128  |
| Agricultural.....                            | 724    | *                 | 62                     | 173   | 170   | 291                    | 25   |
| Non-Agricultural.....                        | 5,128  | 88                | 345                    | 1,421 | 2,012 | 753                    | 509  |
| Paid Workers.....                            | 4,695  | 76                | 316                    | 1,295 | 1,855 | 696                    | 457  |
| Males.....                                   | 3,345  | 58                | 230                    | 921   | 1,313 | 483                    | 340  |
| Females.....                                 | 1,350  | 18                | 86                     | 374   | 542   | 213                    | 117  |
| <i>Persons Without Jobs and Seeking Work</i> |        |                   |                        |       |       |                        |      |
| Both Sexes.....                              | 334    | 25 <sup>(1)</sup> | 34                     | 138   | 82    | 28                     | 27   |
| <i>Persons not in the Labour Force</i>       |        |                   |                        |       |       |                        |      |
| Both Sexes.....                              | 5,345  | 152               | 454                    | 1,523 | 1,794 | 905                    | 517  |
| Males.....                                   | 1,093  | 45                | 98                     | 297   | 337   | 195                    | 121  |
| Females.....                                 | 4,252  | 107               | 356                    | 1,226 | 1,457 | 710                    | 396  |

\* Less than 10,000.

(1) The change between September and October 1958 in the level of estimates of "Persons without jobs and seeking work" in Newfoundland appeared to be mainly a manifestation of sampling error. This factor should be recognized in any comparison of estimates for September 1958 or earlier with estimates for October 1958 or later.

**TABLE A-2.—PERSONS LOOKING FOR WORK IN CANADA**

(Estimates in thousands)

Source: DBS Labour Force Survey

|                             | Week Ended<br>May 16, 1959 |                                             | Week Ended<br>April 18, 1959 |                                             | Week Ended<br>May 24, 1958 |                                             |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
|                             | Total                      | Seeking<br>Full-Time<br>Work <sup>(1)</sup> | Total                        | Seeking<br>Full-Time<br>Work <sup>(1)</sup> | Total                      | Seeking<br>Full-Time<br>Work <sup>(1)</sup> |
| Total looking for work..... | 364                        | 349                                         | 478                          | 455                                         | 402                        | 388                                         |
| Without Jobs.....           | 334                        | 321                                         | 445                          | 425                                         | 370                        | 359                                         |
| Under 1 month.....          | 61                         | —                                           | 70                           | —                                           | 74                         | —                                           |
| 1—3 months.....             | 102                        | —                                           | 135                          | —                                           | 100                        | —                                           |
| 4—6 months.....             | 99                         | —                                           | 156                          | —                                           | 124                        | —                                           |
| 7—12 months.....            | 50                         | —                                           | 59                           | —                                           | 59                         | —                                           |
| 13—18 months.....           | 10                         | —                                           | 12                           | —                                           | *                          | —                                           |
| 19—and over.....            | 12                         | —                                           | 13                           | —                                           | *                          | —                                           |
| Worked.....                 | 30                         | 28                                          | 33                           | 30                                          | 32                         | 29                                          |
| 1—14 hours.....             | *                          | *                                           | 11                           | 10                                          | 10                         | *                                           |
| 15—34 hours.....            | 21                         | 20                                          | 22                           | 20                                          | 22                         | 20                                          |

<sup>(1)</sup> To obtain number seeking part-time work, subtract figures in this column from those in the "Total" column.

\* Less than 10,000.

## B—Labour Income

NOTE: The estimates of labour income in this table have been revised in accordance with recent revisions to the National Accounts. Note particularly the use of annual totals instead of monthly averages, and the introduction of quarterly instead of monthly totals for some industries. Monthly and quarterly figures may not add to annual totals because of rounding.

**TABLE B-1.—ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME**

(\$ Millions)

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

| Year and<br>Month | Monthly Totals |                    |                                                                            | Quarterly Totals <sup>1</sup> |                   |                     |       |                                                        |                                        | Total <sup>3</sup> |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------|
|                   | Mining         | Manu-<br>facturing | Trans-<br>portation,<br>Storage,<br>and<br>Communi-<br>cation <sup>2</sup> | Forestry                      | Construc-<br>tion | Public<br>Utilities | Trade | Finance,<br>Services<br>(including<br>Govern-<br>ment) | Supple-<br>mentary<br>Labour<br>Income |                    |
| 1954—Total....    | 402            | 3,903              | 1,317                                                                      | 310                           | 869               | 204                 | 1,764 | 3,010                                                  | 494                                    | 12,452             |
| 1955—Total....    | 432            | 4,148              | 1,396                                                                      | 329                           | 915               | 204                 | 1,870 | 3,211                                                  | 538                                    | 13,223             |
| 1956—Total....    | 498            | 4,586              | 1,560                                                                      | 371                           | 1,210             | 239                 | 2,069 | 3,546                                                  | 617                                    | 14,890             |
| 1957—Total....    | 535            | 4,805              | 1,658                                                                      | 336                           | 1,316             | 263                 | 2,263 | 3,954                                                  | 673                                    | 15,996             |
| 1958—Total....    | 526            | 4,745              | 1,664                                                                      | 271                           | 1,336             | 285                 | 2,356 | 4,334                                                  | 717                                    | 16,434             |
| 1958—April....    | 43.1           | 391.2              | 133.9                                                                      | .....                         | .....             | .....               | ..... | .....                                                  | .....                                  | 1,321.6            |
| May.....          | 44.1           | 400.1              | 140.3                                                                      | 61.3                          | 337.5             | 71.5                | 583.7 | 1,079.8                                                | 178.1                                  | 1,375.9            |
| June.....         | 44.7           | 403.7              | 142.4                                                                      | .....                         | .....             | .....               | ..... | .....                                                  | .....                                  | 1,407.1            |
| July.....         | 44.1           | 401.0              | 145.0                                                                      | .....                         | .....             | .....               | ..... | .....                                                  | .....                                  | 1,405.4            |
| August....        | 44.7           | 398.6              | 145.1                                                                      | 68.4                          | 396.2             | 73.7                | 590.5 | 1,095.2                                                | 182.2                                  | 1,411.6            |
| Sept.....         | 43.9           | 403.5              | 142.9                                                                      | .....                         | .....             | .....               | ..... | .....                                                  | .....                                  | 1,434.9            |
| Oct.....          | 42.5           | 398.8              | 142.3                                                                      | .....                         | .....             | .....               | ..... | .....                                                  | .....                                  | 1,417.7            |
| Nov.....          | 42.3           | 400.9              | 141.7                                                                      | 82.8                          | 337.7             | 72.3                | 616.8 | 1,132.7                                                | 184.4                                  | 1,413.0            |
| Dec.....          | 42.0           | 393.2              | 139.0                                                                      | .....                         | .....             | .....               | ..... | .....                                                  | .....                                  | 1,383.2            |
| 1959—Jan.....     | 44.8           | 400.9              | 146.1                                                                      | .....                         | .....             | .....               | ..... | .....                                                  | .....                                  | 1,385.5            |
| Feb.....          | 45.1           | 402.0              | 136.9                                                                      | 62.9                          | 292.3             | 71.3                | 603.0 | 1,159.9                                                | 185.7                                  | 1,386.0            |
| Mar.....          | 44.7           | 405.3              | 137.0                                                                      | .....                         | .....             | .....               | ..... | .....                                                  | .....                                  | 1,398.5            |
| Apr.....          | 44.9           | 409.2              | 140.2                                                                      | .....                         | .....             | .....               | ..... | .....                                                  | .....                                  | 1,427.3            |
| May.....          | 45.1           | 420.2              | 147.0                                                                      | .....                         | .....             | .....               | ..... | .....                                                  | .....                                  | 1,421.5            |

<sup>1</sup> Quarterly figures are entered opposite the middle month of the quarter but represent quarterly totals.

<sup>2</sup> Includes post office wages and salaries.

<sup>3</sup> Figures in this column are for total labour income, Canada, but are not totals of the figures in the remaining columns of this table, as figures for labour income in Agriculture, Fishing and Trapping are not shown. (See also headnote.)

\* Revised.

## C—Employment, Hours and Earnings

Tables C-1 to C-3 are based on reports from employers having 15 or more employees—at April, 1959, employers in the principal non-agricultural industries reported a total employment of 2,636,188. Tables C-1 (every second month) and C-5 are based on reports from a somewhat smaller number of firms than Tables C-4 to C-3. They relate only to wage-earners for whom statistics of hours of work are also available whereas Tables C-1 to C-3 relate to salaried employees as well as to all wage-earners in the reporting firms.

**TABLE C-1—EMPLOYMENT, PAYROLLS AND WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES**

(1949 = 100)      (The latest figures are subject to revision)

Source: Employment and Payrolls (Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

| Year and Month | Industrial Composite <sup>1</sup> |                           |                                   |                                   | Manufacturing              |                           |                                   |                                   |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|                | Index Numbers (1949 = 100)        |                           |                                   | Average Weekly Wages and Salaries | Index Numbers (1949 = 100) |                           |                                   | Average Weekly Wages and Salaries |
|                | Employment                        | Aggregate Weekly Payrolls | Average Weekly Wages and Salaries |                                   | Employment                 | Aggregate Weekly Payrolls | Average Weekly Wages and Salaries |                                   |
| Averages       |                                   |                           |                                   |                                   |                            |                           |                                   |                                   |
| 1954.....      | 109.9                             | 151.6                     | 137.4                             | 59.04                             | 107.3                      | 150.0                     | 139.1                             | 61.15                             |
| 1955.....      | 112.9                             | 161.2                     | 142.1                             | 61.05                             | 109.8                      | 159.5                     | 144.4                             | 63.48                             |
| 1956.....      | 120.7                             | 182.0                     | 150.0                             | 64.44                             | 115.8                      | 176.8                     | 151.7                             | 66.71                             |
| 1957.....      | 122.6                             | 194.7                     | 158.1                             | 67.93                             | 115.8                      | 185.3                     | 159.1                             | 69.94                             |
| 1958.....      | 117.9                             | 194.1                     | 163.9                             | 70.43                             | 109.8                      | 182.7                     | 165.3                             | 72.67                             |
| 1958           |                                   |                           |                                   |                                   |                            |                           |                                   |                                   |
| April.....     | 114.6                             | 188.3                     | 163.8                             | 70.35                             | 108.8                      | 181.6                     | 165.8                             | 72.92                             |
| May.....       | 118.7                             | 196.3                     | 164.7                             | 70.76                             | 110.4                      | 185.6                     | 167.0                             | 73.42                             |
| June.....      | 121.3                             | 200.3                     | 164.6                             | 70.70                             | 112.0                      | 187.4                     | 166.2                             | 73.06                             |
| July.....      | 122.0                             | 201.6                     | 164.7                             | 70.76                             | 111.8                      | 186.0                     | 165.2                             | 72.62                             |
| August.....    | 121.8                             | 201.1                     | 164.5                             | 70.67                             | 111.5                      | 184.9                     | 164.7                             | 72.40                             |
| September..... | 121.9                             | 201.8                     | 164.9                             | 70.85                             | 112.4                      | 187.2                     | 165.4                             | 72.73                             |
| October.....   | 120.1                             | 199.5                     | 165.6                             | 71.13                             | 110.1                      | 185.0                     | 166.8                             | 73.36                             |
| November.....  | 119.2                             | 199.4                     | 166.7                             | 71.60                             | 109.6                      | 186.0                     | 168.5                             | 74.11                             |
| December.....  | 115.8                             | 186.5                     | 160.4                             | 68.91                             | 106.8                      | 173.4                     | 161.3                             | 70.91                             |
| 1959           |                                   |                           |                                   |                                   |                            |                           |                                   |                                   |
| January.....   | 113.7                             | 192.2                     | 168.4                             | 72.34                             | 107.5                      | 185.1                     | 170.9                             | 75.16                             |
| February.....  | 113.0                             | 193.1                     | 170.2                             | 73.11                             | 107.5                      | 186.2                     | 171.9                             | 75.59                             |
| March.....     | 113.7                             | 193.0                     | 169.0                             | 72.60                             | 108.4                      | 186.8                     | 172.0                             | 75.22                             |
| April.....     | 115.6                             | 197.9                     | 171.5                             | 73.26                             | 109.4                      | 189.8                     | 172.1                             | 75.69                             |

<sup>1</sup> Includes (1) Forestry (chiefly logging), (2) Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil wells, (3) Manufacturing, (4) Construction, (5) Transportation, storage and communication, (6) Public utility operation, (7) Trade, (8) Finance, insurance and real estate and (9) Service, (mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries, dry cleaning plants, business and recreational service).

**TECHNICAL NOTE**—A change has been made in the method of dating the statistics published in Tables C-1 to C-6 to conform with the usual practice of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the past, statistics for the last pay period in a month were labelled "pay period preceeding" the first day of the following month. From now on, statistics for the last pay period in a month will be labelled for that month. Another change is that average hourly earnings, formerly expressed in cents carried to one decimal place, are now published in dollars and cents.

**TABLE C-2.—AREA SUMMARY OF EMPLOYMENT AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES**

(1949 = 100) (The latest figures are subject to revision)

SOURCE: Employment and Payrolls (Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

| Area                                           | Employment Index Numbers |              |              | Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, in Dollars |              |              |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                                | Apr. 1959                | Mar. 1959    | Apr. 1958    | Apr. 1959                                     | Mar. 1959    | Apr. 1958    |
| <b>Provinces</b>                               |                          |              | 1949         | \$                                            | \$           | \$           |
| Newfoundland.....                              | 106.7                    | 106.4        | 111.3        | 65.17                                         | 64.65        | 63.29        |
| Prince Edward Island.....                      | 108.5                    | 104.4        | 102.7        | 56.45                                         | 54.88        | 52.72        |
| Nova Scotia.....                               | 92.2                     | 87.9         | 91.3         | 60.28                                         | 59.75        | 58.38        |
| New Brunswick.....                             | 91.1                     | 96.3         | 87.9         | 60.08                                         | 61.14        | 57.25        |
| Quebec.....                                    | 113.6                    | 110.9        | 112.8        | 70.54                                         | 69.50        | 67.98        |
| Ontario.....                                   | 118.5                    | 116.9        | 118.5        | 75.99                                         | 75.39        | 72.94        |
| Manitoba.....                                  | 107.6                    | 105.9        | 105.4        | 69.38                                         | 68.92        | 65.47        |
| Saskatchewan.....                              | 123.9                    | 119.5        | 119.5        | 69.23                                         | 69.04        | 66.75        |
| Alberta (including Northwest Territories)..... | 146.5                    | 145.9        | 141.1        | 74.95                                         | 75.27        | 71.45        |
| British Columbia (including Yukon).....        | 114.1                    | 112.2        | 111.2        | 79.85                                         | 78.70        | 76.45        |
| <b>Canada.....</b>                             | <b>115.6</b>             | <b>113.7</b> | <b>114.6</b> | <b>73.26</b>                                  | <b>72.60</b> | <b>70.35</b> |
| <b>Urban Areas</b>                             |                          |              |              |                                               |              |              |
| St. John's.....                                | 116.3                    | 118.9        | 119.9        | 55.45                                         | 53.22        | 51.19        |
| Sydney.....                                    | 86.5                     | 68.8         | 88.8         | 73.42                                         | 73.36        | 71.55        |
| Halifax.....                                   | 115.0                    | 118.8        | 111.8        | 59.33                                         | 59.32        | 57.09        |
| Moncton.....                                   | 95.4                     | 91.6         | 90.8         | 56.94                                         | 57.90        | 55.47        |
| Saint John.....                                | 92.3                     | 110.2        | 87.3         | 56.65                                         | 56.51        | 53.87        |
| Chicoutimi—Jonquiere.....                      | 105.2                    | 100.5        | .....        | 87.05                                         | 86.99        | .....        |
| Quebec.....                                    | 109.1                    | 106.7        | 107.2        | 61.82                                         | 60.30        | 59.12        |
| Sherbrooke.....                                | 99.9                     | 99.1         | 96.6         | 59.41                                         | 57.81        | 57.82        |
| Shawinigan.....                                | 94.3                     | 94.3         | 90.5         | 79.04                                         | 77.81        | 76.48        |
| Three Rivers.....                              | 112.3                    | 108.2        | 110.8        | 67.50                                         | 65.86        | 62.67        |
| Drummondville.....                             | 76.1                     | 76.8         | 72.4         | 60.67                                         | 60.48        | 58.87        |
| Montreal.....                                  | 122.6                    | 119.2        | 120.9        | 71.62                                         | 70.48        | 68.94        |
| Ottawa—Hull.....                               | 121.1                    | 118.8        | 117.6        | 67.54                                         | 66.56        | 63.76        |
| Kingston.....                                  | 109.5                    | 107.6        | 113.7        | 69.70                                         | 69.65        | 67.31        |
| Peterborough.....                              | 100.1                    | 99.3         | 99.5         | 81.35                                         | 80.84        | 77.26        |
| Oshawa.....                                    | 179.5                    | 179.1        | 169.3        | 83.62                                         | 83.52        | 80.67        |
| Toronto.....                                   | 129.0                    | 127.7        | 129.9        | 76.49                                         | 75.69        | 73.70        |
| Hamilton.....                                  | 110.5                    | 107.3        | 108.8        | 81.15                                         | 80.45        | 76.59        |
| St. Catharines.....                            | 110.9                    | 109.4        | 109.9        | 83.39                                         | 82.51        | 80.63        |
| Niagara Falls.....                             | 97.1                     | 93.7         | 107.3        | 77.18                                         | 78.62        | 76.40        |
| Brantford.....                                 | 92.1                     | 92.1         | 86.7         | 70.47                                         | 69.72        | 67.12        |
| Guelph.....                                    | 123.7                    | 123.2        | 114.0        | 67.93                                         | 67.57        | 65.69        |
| Galt.....                                      | 109.9                    | 109.4        | 109.3        | 65.69                                         | 65.79        | 61.97        |
| Kitchener.....                                 | 117.7                    | 115.9        | 109.7        | 68.69                                         | 68.52        | 64.59        |
| Sudbury.....                                   | 136.6                    | 133.4        | 138.8        | 87.09                                         | 91.41        | 86.83        |
| Timmins.....                                   | 91.7                     | 91.4         | 85.3         | 66.81                                         | 66.59        | 63.57        |
| London.....                                    | 121.8                    | 120.7        | 118.3        | 69.24                                         | 68.45        | 66.30        |
| Sarnia.....                                    | 107.3                    | 102.2        | 135.7        | 94.99                                         | 93.29        | 91.65        |
| Windsor.....                                   | 80.3                     | 79.1         | 80.3         | 83.16                                         | 82.35        | 78.22        |
| Sault Ste. Marie.....                          | 138.0                    | 133.7        | 134.3        | 90.13                                         | 90.49        | 85.26        |
| Ft. William—Pt. Arthur.....                    | 109.9                    | 104.7        | 114.4        | 71.51                                         | 72.31        | 70.42        |
| Winnipeg.....                                  | 107.9                    | 106.8        | 105.0        | 66.50                                         | 65.99        | 62.97        |
| Regina.....                                    | 129.9                    | 127.0        | 118.5        | 66.40                                         | 66.08        | 63.81        |
| Saskatoon.....                                 | 130.0                    | 125.2        | 126.6        | 66.16                                         | 65.15        | 62.59        |
| Edmonton.....                                  | 180.2                    | 174.8        | 172.2        | 70.41                                         | 70.72        | 66.89        |
| Calgary.....                                   | 163.3                    | 159.7        | 149.5        | 70.10                                         | 69.98        | 66.96        |
| Vancouver.....                                 | 115.8                    | 114.3        | 112.8        | 78.66                                         | 77.71        | 74.95        |
| Victoria.....                                  | 115.4                    | 114.7        | 113.4        | 72.40                                         | 70.55        | 68.89        |

**TABLE C-4.—HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING BY PROVINCES**

This table is published every second month.

**TABLE C-3.—INDUSTRY SUMMARY OF EMPLOYMENT AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES**

(1949 = 100) (The latest figures are subject to revision)

SOURCE: Employment and Payrolls (Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

| Industry                                        | Employment Index Numbers |              |              | Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, in Dollars |              |              |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                                 | Apr. 1959                | Mar. 1959    | Apr. 1958    | Apr. 1959                                     | Mar. 1959    | Apr. 1958    |
| <b>Mining</b> .....                             | <b>120.6</b>             | <b>118.4</b> | <b>121.9</b> | <b>90.75</b>                                  | <b>91.65</b> | <b>86.19</b> |
| Metal mining.....                               | 139.2                    | 138.4        | 136.5        | 93.44                                         | 93.43        | 88.99        |
| Gold.....                                       | 72.6                     | 72.0         | 74.4         | 74.18                                         | 73.95        | 73.51        |
| Other metal.....                                | 201.3                    | 200.4        | 194.5        | 99.91                                         | 99.96        | 94.51        |
| Fuels.....                                      | 90.9                     | 87.6         | 97.8         | 89.92                                         | 92.13        | 83.64        |
| Coal.....                                       | 48.5                     | 37.9         | 55.8         | 68.96                                         | 63.06        | 66.80        |
| Oil and natural gas.....                        | 257.6                    | 283.2        | 262.4        | 105.45                                        | 107.50       | 97.65        |
| Non-metal.....                                  | 125.1                    | 119.1        | 127.7        | 78.95                                         | 81.14        | 78.47        |
| <b>Manufacturing</b> .....                      | <b>109.4</b>             | <b>108.4</b> | <b>108.8</b> | <b>75.69</b>                                  | <b>75.22</b> | <b>72.92</b> |
| Durable goods.....                              | 114.9                    | 113.3        | 115.5        | 81.33                                         | 80.73        | 78.28        |
| Non-durable goods.....                          | 104.8                    | 104.2        | 103.0        | 70.40                                         | 70.11        | 67.77        |
| Food and beverages.....                         | 105.9                    | 102.8        | 104.0        | 68.99                                         | 68.87        | 65.63        |
| Meat products.....                              | 134.5                    | 129.5        | 123.4        | 78.27                                         | 79.53        | 73.56        |
| Canned and preserved fruits and vegetables..... | 72.5                     | 69.8         | 74.1         | 64.92                                         | 63.78        | 62.34        |
| Grain mill products.....                        | 103.7                    | 102.2        | 103.8        | 70.85                                         | 70.82        | 71.44        |
| Bread and other bakery products.....            | 107.2                    | 107.9        | 106.9        | 66.27                                         | 65.70        | 62.58        |
| Distilled and malt liquors.....                 | 101.0                    | 99.3         | 102.9        | 87.89                                         | 88.24        | 83.32        |
| Tobacco and tobacco products.....               | 99.7                     | 111.9        | 109.2        | 69.85                                         | 64.23        | 63.81        |
| Rubber products.....                            | 103.5                    | 103.5        | 97.1         | 79.11                                         | 78.80        | 73.06        |
| Leather products.....                           | 88.4                     | 89.0         | 84.3         | 50.00                                         | 50.32        | 48.70        |
| Boots and shoes (except rubber).....            | 95.6                     | 96.3         | 89.9         | 47.33                                         | 47.41        | 46.08        |
| Textile products (except clothing).....         | 79.4                     | 79.2         | 76.7         | 60.29                                         | 59.94        | 57.59        |
| Cotton yarn and broad woven goods.....          | 76.2                     | 76.8         | 75.3         | 55.65                                         | 56.21        | 52.62        |
| Woolen goods.....                               | 57.4                     | 56.4         | 58.1         | 57.82                                         | 57.20        | 54.50        |
| Synthetic textiles and silk.....                | 81.5                     | 81.4         | 78.6         | 66.65                                         | 65.87        | 64.05        |
| Clothing (textile and fur).....                 | 92.4                     | 94.4         | 90.0         | 47.07                                         | 47.31        | 46.05        |
| Men's clothing.....                             | 93.7                     | 95.0         | 92.8         | 45.99                                         | 46.93        | 44.98        |
| Women's clothing.....                           | 98.7                     | 103.4        | 95.8         | 49.30                                         | 49.28        | 48.26        |
| Knit goods.....                                 | 78.9                     | 79.4         | 75.8         | 46.22                                         | 45.65        | 44.89        |
| Wood products.....                              | 102.3                    | 101.8        | 96.9         | 64.83                                         | 63.96        | 62.65        |
| Saw and planing mills.....                      | 102.9                    | 102.9        | 94.8         | 66.87                                         | 66.10        | 64.90        |
| Furniture.....                                  | 110.5                    | 109.6        | 107.6        | 62.63                                         | 61.47        | 60.34        |
| Other wood products.....                        | 84.2                     | 81.7         | 86.6         | 58.84                                         | 57.61        | 56.51        |
| Paper products.....                             | 120.6                    | 118.6        | 118.5        | 86.83                                         | 86.68        | 84.35        |
| Pulp and paper mills.....                       | 121.3                    | 118.8        | 118.7        | 92.90                                         | 93.05        | 90.10        |
| Other paper products.....                       | 118.6                    | 118.1        | 118.0        | 71.20                                         | 70.53        | 70.08        |
| Printing, publishing and allied industries..... | 120.2                    | 119.9        | 118.6        | 81.80                                         | 81.64        | 78.59        |
| Iron and steel products.....                    | 107.7                    | 106.3        | 104.1        | 85.77                                         | 85.03        | 81.02        |
| Agricultural implements.....                    | 80.8                     | 79.3         | 69.7         | 88.70                                         | 87.88        | 81.54        |
| Fabricated and structural steel.....            | 160.4                    | 158.3        | 152.8        | 87.78                                         | 85.70        | 82.50        |
| Hardware and tools.....                         | 97.5                     | 96.3         | 90.8         | 77.40                                         | 76.81        | 73.59        |
| Heating and cooking appliances.....             | 102.0                    | 101.1        | 96.2         | 73.44                                         | 72.13        | 71.08        |
| Iron castings.....                              | 97.5                     | 98.0         | 97.4         | 81.95                                         | 80.42        | 76.72        |
| Machinery, industrial machinery.....            | 114.3                    | 111.8        | 114.7        | 82.69                                         | 81.21        | 78.97        |
| Primary iron and steel.....                     | 115.1                    | 112.7        | 109.3        | 97.71                                         | 98.72        | 92.34        |
| Sheet metal products.....                       | 108.8                    | 105.5        | 101.0        | 83.59                                         | 83.03        | 78.69        |
| Wire and wire products.....                     | 117.9                    | 116.9        | 111.1        | 86.71                                         | 86.49        | 80.76        |
| Transportation equipment.....                   | 116.5                    | 114.7        | 129.6        | 85.59                                         | 84.73        | 82.45        |
| Aircraft and parts.....                         | 262.0                    | 259.7        | 368.1        | 88.40                                         | 89.59        | 88.75        |
| Motor vehicles.....                             | 111.9                    | 112.4        | 106.6        | 93.98                                         | 91.56        | 89.20        |
| Motor vehicles parts and accessories.....       | 114.9                    | 113.7        | 102.4        | 84.62                                         | 83.15        | 81.02        |
| Railroad and rolling stock equipment.....       | 69.5                     | 66.2         | 80.3         | 78.15                                         | 78.62        | 73.32        |
| Shipbuilding and repairing.....                 | 137.7                    | 135.4        | 154.2        | 81.36                                         | 78.35        | 76.67        |
| Non-ferrous metal products.....                 | 124.1                    | 122.3        | 125.4        | 85.74                                         | 87.05        | 84.53        |
| Aluminum products.....                          | 133.9                    | 129.3        | 124.9        | 82.20                                         | 82.85        | 80.63        |
| Brass and copper products.....                  | 111.1                    | 111.2        | 101.7        | 79.62                                         | 79.26        | 75.61        |
| Smelting and refining.....                      | 138.5                    | 135.6        | 152.5        | 94.38                                         | 97.17        | 92.33        |
| Electrical apparatus and supplies.....          | 132.8                    | 132.1        | 135.0        | 81.41                                         | 80.27        | 78.20        |
| Heavy electrical machinery.....                 | 110.9                    | 110.0        | 123.9        | 87.56                                         | 87.40        | 84.18        |
| Telecommunication equipment.....                | 203.6                    | 204.2        | 205.7        | 79.18                                         | 77.63        | 75.47        |
| Non-metallic mineral products.....              | 140.0                    | 133.7        | 129.1        | 78.32                                         | 78.54        | 75.45        |
| Clay products.....                              | 101.9                    | 99.6         | 98.4         | 72.66                                         | 71.52        | 70.59        |
| Glass and glass products.....                   | 144.4                    | 140.7        | 133.2        | 75.69                                         | 77.57        | 71.70        |
| Products of petroleum and coal.....             | 139.4                    | 138.5        | 138.9        | 111.23                                        | 112.50       | 102.86       |
| Chemical products.....                          | 126.6                    | 125.2        | 131.8        | 85.52                                         | 85.85        | 83.05        |
| Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.....  | 118.7                    | 119.3        | 120.2        | 75.32                                         | 75.69        | 73.76        |
| Acids, alkalis and salts.....                   | 140.7                    | 140.8        | 150.2        | 97.78                                         | 99.33        | 93.81        |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....     | 125.5                    | 123.8        | 118.4        | 67.16                                         | 66.15        | 64.22        |
| <b>Construction</b> .....                       | <b>118.7</b>             | <b>107.1</b> | <b>115.9</b> | <b>75.60</b>                                  | <b>73.11</b> | <b>74.19</b> |
| Building and general engineering.....           | 119.6                    | 107.9        | 119.1        | 82.76                                         | 78.34        | 81.41        |
| Highways, bridges and streets.....              | 117.4                    | 106.0        | 110.8        | 63.84                                         | 64.53        | 61.76        |
| Electric and motor transportation.....          | 126.4                    | 125.3        | 122.6        | 76.31                                         | 76.62        | 73.12        |
| <b>Service</b> .....                            | <b>134.4</b>             | <b>132.6</b> | <b>130.6</b> | <b>50.35</b>                                  | <b>50.01</b> | <b>48.86</b> |
| Hotels and restaurants.....                     | 123.1                    | 121.1        | 119.6        | 39.96                                         | 39.78        | 38.90        |
| Laundries and dry cleaning plants.....          | 112.9                    | 112.7        | 117.4        | 45.73                                         | 44.41        | 44.45        |
| <b>Industrial composite</b> .....               | <b>115.6</b>             | <b>113.7</b> | <b>114.6</b> | <b>73.26</b>                                  | <b>72.60</b> | <b>70.35</b> |

# TABLE C-5—HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

(Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners)

SOURCE: Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, Dominion Bureau of Statistics

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

| Industry                                           | Average Weekly Hours |           |           | Average Hourly Earnings |           |           | Average Weekly Wages |           |           |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                                                    | Apr. 1959            | Mar. 1959 | Apr. 1958 | Apr. 1959               | Mar. 1959 | Apr. 1958 | Apr. 1959            | Mar. 1959 | Apr. 1958 |
|                                                    | no.                  | no.       | no.       | \$                      | \$        | \$        | \$                   | \$        | \$        |
| Mining.....                                        | 41.4                 | 41.7      | 41.6      | 2.04                    | 2.05      | 1.95      | 84.72                | 85.61     | 81.04     |
| Metal mining.....                                  | 42.0                 | 42.3      | 42.4      | 2.13                    | 2.11      | 2.02      | 89.48                | 89.47     | 85.69     |
| Gold.....                                          | 42.9                 | 43.1      | 43.4      | 1.61                    | 1.60      | 1.59      | 69.13                | 69.02     | 68.88     |
| Other metal.....                                   | 41.6                 | 42.1      | 42.0      | 2.32                    | 2.30      | 2.19      | 96.83                | 96.85     | 92.02     |
| Fuels.....                                         | 39.2                 | 38.9      | 38.2      | 1.90                    | 1.96      | 1.83      | 74.42                | 76.28     | 69.83     |
| Coal.....                                          | 38.9                 | 35.4      | 37.8      | 1.72                    | 1.70      | 1.70      | 66.84                | 60.06     | 64.30     |
| Oil and natural gas.....                           | 39.7                 | 43.1      | 39.2      | 2.22                    | 2.20      | 2.10      | 88.13                | 94.91     | 82.52     |
| Non-metal.....                                     | 41.9                 | 42.3      | 43.1      | 1.81                    | 1.84      | 1.76      | 75.76                | 78.00     | 75.77     |
| Manufacturing.....                                 | 40.7                 | 40.3      | 40.4      | 1.72                    | 1.72      | 1.66      | 70.02                | 69.40     | 67.23     |
| Durable goods.....                                 | 41.0                 | 40.5      | 40.7      | 1.86                    | 1.86      | 1.80      | 76.38                | 75.65     | 73.14     |
| Non-durable goods.....                             | 40.3                 | 40.1      | 40.1      | 1.58                    | 1.58      | 1.53      | 63.65                | 63.25     | 61.23     |
| Food and beverages.....                            | 40.9                 | 40.7      | 40.8      | 1.56                    | 1.56      | 1.47      | 63.84                | 63.54     | 59.85     |
| Meat products.....                                 | 40.9                 | 41.7      | 40.5      | 1.83                    | 1.82      | 1.71      | 74.65                | 76.10     | 69.21     |
| Canned and preserved fruits and vegetables.....    | 39.4                 | 38.4      | 39.3      | 1.40                    | 1.41      | 1.35      | 55.41                | 54.12     | 53.06     |
| Grain mill products.....                           | 41.1                 | 40.9      | 42.5      | 1.62                    | 1.62      | 1.58      | 66.72                | 66.11     | 67.32     |
| Bread and other bakery products.....               | 42.8                 | 43.1      | 42.6      | 1.41                    | 1.41      | 1.32      | 60.20                | 60.85     | 56.32     |
| Distilled liquors.....                             | 40.3                 | 39.3      | 40.4      | 1.87                    | 1.88      | 1.77      | 75.46                | 74.06     | 71.35     |
| Malt liquors.....                                  | 39.0                 | 39.6      | 39.5      | 2.12                    | 2.12      | 1.99      | 83.01                | 84.11     | 78.76     |
| Tobacco and tobacco products.....                  | 39.6                 | 37.2      | 38.6      | 1.62                    | 1.56      | 1.52      | 64.03                | 58.09     | 58.71     |
| Rubber products.....                               | 41.3                 | 41.3      | 38.9      | 1.79                    | 1.78      | 1.68      | 73.87                | 73.62     | 66.67     |
| Leather products.....                              | 39.6                 | 39.6      | 38.9      | 1.16                    | 1.16      | 1.14      | 46.12                | 46.14     | 44.46     |
| Boots and shoes (except rubber).....               | 39.4                 | 39.2      | 38.4      | 1.22                    | 1.12      | 1.10      | 44.03                | 43.73     | 42.05     |
| Textile products (except clothing).....            | 42.0                 | 41.7      | 41.0      | 1.29                    | 1.29      | 1.24      | 54.08                | 53.70     | 50.88     |
| Cotton yarn and broad woven goods.....             | 40.1                 | 40.7      | 38.8      | 1.27                    | 1.27      | 1.22      | 50.84                | 51.76     | 47.37     |
| Woolen goods.....                                  | 43.4                 | 43.2      | 41.9      | 1.21                    | 1.20      | 1.17      | 52.63                | 52.03     | 48.94     |
| Synthetic textiles and silk.....                   | 43.3                 | 42.3      | 42.9      | 1.37                    | 1.35      | 1.32      | 59.39                | 58.50     | 56.71     |
| Clothing (textile and fur).....                    | 38.1                 | 38.1      | 37.8      | 1.10                    | 1.11      | 1.08      | 42.00                | 42.34     | 40.75     |
| Men's clothing.....                                | 37.5                 | 38.2      | 37.2      | 1.12                    | 1.13      | 1.08      | 41.96                | 43.16     | 40.32     |
| Women's clothing.....                              | 37.6                 | 37.3      | 37.3      | 1.16                    | 1.17      | 1.14      | 43.57                | 43.54     | 42.45     |
| Knit goods.....                                    | 40.0                 | 39.4      | 39.0      | 1.04                    | 1.04      | 1.03      | 41.67                | 41.11     | 40.09     |
| *Wood products.....                                | 41.2                 | 40.4      | 40.7      | 1.50                    | 1.50      | 1.46      | 61.83                | 60.78     | 59.63     |
| Saw and planing mills.....                         | 40.4                 | 39.7      | 40.0      | 1.60                    | 1.61      | 1.57      | 64.76                | 63.88     | 62.84     |
| Furniture.....                                     | 42.5                 | 41.7      | 42.1      | 1.37                    | 1.36      | 1.33      | 58.13                | 56.91     | 56.12     |
| Other wood products.....                           | 42.7                 | 41.6      | 41.4      | 1.27                    | 1.26      | 1.25      | 54.35                | 52.70     | 51.83     |
| Paper products.....                                | 40.7                 | 40.6      | 40.8      | 1.99                    | 1.98      | 1.93      | 80.99                | 80.45     | 78.70     |
| Pulp and paper mills.....                          | 40.6                 | 40.6      | 40.6      | 2.14                    | 2.13      | 2.07      | 86.74                | 86.51     | 84.16     |
| Other paper products.....                          | 40.9                 | 40.4      | 41.2      | 1.57                    | 1.56      | 1.53      | 64.88                | 63.24     | 62.87     |
| Printing, publishing and allied industries.....    | 39.6                 | 39.6      | 39.4      | 2.07                    | 2.07      | 1.99      | 81.84                | 81.90     | 78.52     |
| *Iron and steel products.....                      | 41.0                 | 40.5      | 40.3      | 1.99                    | 1.99      | 1.90      | 81.67                | 80.74     | 76.53     |
| Agricultural implements.....                       | 41.8                 | 41.5      | 40.5      | 2.03                    | 2.02      | 1.91      | 84.73                | 84.05     | 77.19     |
| Fabricated and structural steel.....               | 41.7                 | 40.6      | 40.1      | 1.94                    | 1.92      | 1.86      | 81.06                | 77.98     | 74.63     |
| Hardware and tools.....                            | 41.6                 | 41.3      | 40.8      | 1.73                    | 1.71      | 1.66      | 71.94                | 70.89     | 67.85     |
| Heating and cooking appliances.....                | 40.6                 | 39.4      | 40.7      | 1.71                    | 1.70      | 1.64      | 69.26                | 67.06     | 66.79     |
| Iron castings.....                                 | 41.3                 | 40.3      | 39.8      | 1.90                    | 1.90      | 1.83      | 78.49                | 76.58     | 72.91     |
| Machinery, Industrial.....                         | 41.4                 | 40.5      | 41.0      | 1.87                    | 1.85      | 1.80      | 77.30                | 74.89     | 73.68     |
| Primary iron and steel.....                        | 40.2                 | 40.2      | 39.6      | 2.34                    | 2.36      | 2.22      | 93.94                | 95.16     | 87.79     |
| Sheet metal products.....                          | 40.7                 | 40.5      | 40.1      | 1.94                    | 1.93      | 1.84      | 78.84                | 78.13     | 73.86     |
| *Transportation equipment.....                     | 41.0                 | 40.5      | 41.1      | 1.97                    | 1.96      | 1.88      | 80.67                | 79.42     | 77.47     |
| Aircraft and parts.....                            | 40.7                 | 41.3      | 42.6      | 1.95                    | 1.96      | 1.93      | 79.35                | 80.75     | 82.09     |
| Motor vehicles.....                                | 41.1                 | 39.9      | 40.7      | 2.15                    | 2.13      | 2.03      | 88.26                | 84.82     | 82.78     |
| Motor vehicle parts and accessories.....           | 41.1                 | 40.6      | 40.3      | 1.95                    | 1.94      | 1.90      | 80.18                | 78.56     | 76.37     |
| Railroad and rolling stock equipment.....          | 39.9                 | 40.4      | 39.7      | 1.91                    | 1.90      | 1.80      | 76.31                | 76.78     | 71.54     |
| Shipbuilding and repairing.....                    | 42.1                 | 40.4      | 41.8      | 1.90                    | 1.90      | 1.81      | 80.11                | 76.73     | 75.78     |
| *Non-ferrous metal products.....                   | 40.4                 | 40.2      | 40.3      | 1.98                    | 2.04      | 1.95      | 80.25                | 81.88     | 78.42     |
| Aluminum products.....                             | 41.4                 | 40.8      | 40.7      | 1.73                    | 1.73      | 1.67      | 71.74                | 70.60     | 67.85     |
| Brass and copper products.....                     | 40.2                 | 40.2      | 39.3      | 1.86                    | 1.86      | 1.77      | 74.77                | 74.80     | 69.68     |
| Smelting and refining.....                         | 40.3                 | 40.1      | 40.5      | 2.20                    | 2.30      | 2.13      | 88.79                | 92.29     | 86.35     |
| *Electrical apparatus and supplies.....            | 40.4                 | 40.0      | 40.0      | 1.78                    | 1.76      | 1.72      | 71.83                | 70.42     | 69.00     |
| Heavy electrical machinery and equipment.....      | 39.7                 | 39.9      | 39.6      | 1.98                    | 1.97      | 1.92      | 78.52                | 78.72     | 75.99     |
| Telecommunication equipment.....                   | 40.2                 | 39.6      | 39.9      | 1.61                    | 1.59      | 1.54      | 64.85                | 63.02     | 61.25     |
| Refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and appliances..... | 41.4                 | 40.2      | 40.7      | 1.74                    | 1.77      | 1.72      | 72.14                | 71.27     | 69.88     |
| Wire and cable.....                                | 42.0                 | 40.6      | 41.0      | 1.96                    | 1.91      | 1.88      | 82.40                | 77.61     | 77.00     |
| Miscellaneous electrical products.....             | 40.4                 | 40.0      | 39.7      | 1.69                    | 1.66      | 1.64      | 68.26                | 66.24     | 65.19     |
| *Non-metallic mineral products.....                | 42.7                 | 42.6      | 42.7      | 1.73                    | 1.74      | 1.66      | 73.78                | 74.27     | 71.10     |
| Clay products.....                                 | 41.6                 | 41.0      | 42.2      | 1.61                    | 1.61      | 1.55      | 66.99                | 65.98     | 65.58     |
| Glass and glass products.....                      | 42.4                 | 43.3      | 41.6      | 1.71                    | 1.73      | 1.63      | 72.33                | 74.98     | 67.93     |
| Products of petroleum and coal.....                | 41.2                 | 41.6      | 40.8      | 2.43                    | 2.46      | 2.27      | 100.12               | 102.53    | 92.53     |
| Chemical products.....                             | 40.8                 | 40.8      | 41.1      | 1.84                    | 1.86      | 1.80      | 75.03                | 75.67     | 74.02     |
| Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.....     | 40.3                 | 40.2      | 40.8      | 1.43                    | 1.43      | 1.41      | 57.48                | 57.46     | 57.49     |
| Acids, alkalis and salts.....                      | 41.0                 | 41.6      | 41.4      | 2.17                    | 2.20      | 2.07      | 88.94                | 91.57     | 85.74     |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....        | 41.4                 | 40.5      | 41.2      | 1.42                    | 1.41      | 1.38      | 58.58                | 57.31     | 56.69     |
| Construction.....                                  | 39.5                 | 37.7      | 40.3      | 1.84                    | 1.83      | 1.78      | 72.81                | 69.01     | 71.77     |
| Building and general engineering.....              | 40.0                 | 37.4      | 41.0      | 1.99                    | 1.97      | 1.93      | 79.55                | 73.75     | 79.17     |
| Highways, bridges and streets.....                 | 38.6                 | 38.4      | 39.1      | 1.55                    | 1.56      | 1.47      | 59.87                | 60.09     | 57.48     |
| Electric and motor transportation.....             | 43.7                 | 44.2      | 43.8      | 1.73                    | 1.73      | 1.66      | 75.71                | 76.43     | 72.58     |
| Service.....                                       | 39.7                 | 39.3      | 39.7      | 1.00                    | 1.00      | 0.97      | 39.63                | 39.13     | 38.67     |
| Hotels and restaurants.....                        | 39.4                 | 39.0      | 39.4      | 0.98                    | 0.98      | 0.96      | 38.68                | 38.24     | 37.78     |
| Laundries and dry cleaning plants.....             | 41.4                 | 40.9      | 40.6      | 0.97                    | 0.96      | 0.96      | 40.12                | 39.42     | 38.89     |

\* Durable manufactured goods industries.

TABLE C-6.—EARNINGS, HOURS AND REAL EARNINGS FOR WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

SOURCE: Man Hours and Hourly Earnings: Prices and Price Indexes, D.B.S.

| Period                    | Average Hours Worked Per Week | Average Hourly Earnings | Average Weekly Earnings | Index Numbers (Av. 1949 = 100) |                      |                              |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
|                           |                               |                         |                         | Average Weekly Earnings        | Consumer Price Index | Average Real Weekly Earnings |
| Monthly Average 1954..... | 40.7                          | \$ 1.41                 | \$ 57.43                | 137.6                          | 116.2                | 118.4                        |
| Monthly Average 1955..... | 41.0                          | 1.45                    | 59.45                   | 142.4                          | 116.4                | 122.3                        |
| Monthly Average 1956..... | 41.0                          | 1.52                    | 62.40                   | 149.5                          | 118.1                | 126.6                        |
| Monthly Average 1957..... | 40.4                          | 1.61                    | 64.96                   | 155.6                          | 121.9                | 127.6                        |
| Monthly Average 1958..... | 40.2                          | 1.66                    | 66.77                   | 160.0                          | 125.1                | 127.9                        |
| Last Pay Period in:       |                               |                         |                         |                                |                      |                              |
| 1958 April.....           | 40.4                          | 1.66                    | 67.23                   | 161.1                          | 125.2                | 128.7                        |
| May.....                  | 40.7                          | 1.67                    | 68.05                   | 163.0                          | 125.1                | 130.3                        |
| June.....                 | 40.5                          | 1.67                    | 67.47                   | 161.6                          | 125.1                | 129.2                        |
| July.....                 | 40.3                          | 1.66                    | 66.86                   | 160.2                          | 124.7                | 128.5                        |
| August.....               | 40.6                          | 1.64                    | 66.58                   | 159.5                          | 125.2                | 127.4                        |
| September.....            | 40.7                          | 1.64                    | 66.91                   | 160.3                          | 125.6                | 127.6                        |
| October.....              | 40.8                          | 1.66                    | 67.52                   | 161.8                          | 126.0                | 128.4                        |
| November.....             | 40.9                          | 1.67                    | 68.43                   | 163.9                          | 126.3                | 129.8                        |
| December.....             | 40.7*                         | 1.71                    | 69.60*                  | 166.7                          | 126.2                | 132.1                        |
| 1959 January.....         | 40.6                          | 1.70                    | 69.28                   | 166.0                          | 126.1                | 131.6                        |
| February.....             | 40.9                          | 1.71                    | 69.81                   | 167.2                          | 125.7                | 133.0                        |
| March.....                | 40.3                          | 1.72                    | 69.40                   | 166.3                          | 125.5                | 132.5                        |
| April (2).....            | 40.7                          | 1.72                    | 70.02                   | 167.8                          | 125.4                | 133.8                        |

NOTE: Average Real Weekly Earnings were computed by dividing the Consumer Price Index into the average weekly earnings index. (Average 1949 = 100) by the Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour.

\* Figures adjusted for holidays. The actual figures for December 1958 are 37.3 and \$63.71.

(1) Latest figures subject to revision.

D—National Employment Service Statistics

Tables D-1 to D-5 are based on regular statistical reports from local offices of the National Employment Service. These statistics are compiled from two different reporting forms, UIC 751: statistical report on employment operations by industry, and UIC 757: inventory of registrations and vacancies by occupation. The data on applicants and vacancies in these two reporting forms are not identical.

TABLE D-1.—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND REGISTRATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

(SOURCE: Form U.I.C. 757)

| Period                 | Unfilled Vacancies* |        |        | Registrations for Employment(2) |         |         |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|
|                        | Male                | Female | Total  | Male                            | Female  | Total   |
| Date Nearest:          |                     |        |        |                                 |         |         |
| July 1, 1953.....      | 21,229              | 20,088 | 41,317 | 124,396                         | 55,918  | 180,314 |
| July 1, 1954.....      | 13,251              | 14,417 | 27,668 | 201,931                         | 81,112  | 283,043 |
| July 1, 1955.....      | 13,741              | 17,392 | 36,133 | 152,711                         | 77,865  | 230,576 |
| July 1, 1956.....      | 40,016              | 22,292 | 62,308 | 116,849                         | 72,618  | 189,467 |
| July 1, 1957.....      | 21,843              | 17,643 | 39,486 | 180,521                         | 85,981  | 266,502 |
| July 1, 1958.....      | 11,011              | 13,040 | 24,051 | 348,074                         | 155,231 | 503,305 |
| August 1, 1958.....    | 11,505              | 11,858 | 23,363 | 252,853                         | 119,157 | 372,010 |
| September 1, 1958..... | 10,012              | 13,446 | 23,458 | 237,319                         | 106,423 | 343,742 |
| October 1, 1958.....   | 9,385               | 11,430 | 20,815 | 228,426                         | 107,123 | 335,549 |
| November 1, 1958.....  | 7,319               | 9,552  | 16,871 | 255,451                         | 115,711 | 371,162 |
| December 1, 1958.....  | 11,579              | 9,752  | 21,331 | 293,050                         | 126,341 | 455,391 |
| January 1, 1959.....   | 8,643               | 8,549  | 17,192 | 562,257                         | 158,163 | 720,420 |
| February 1, 1959.....  | 9,425               | 9,295  | 18,720 | 615,788                         | 175,574 | 791,362 |
| March 1, 1959.....     | 9,007               | 10,816 | 19,823 | 623,338                         | 174,787 | 798,125 |
| April 1, 1959.....     | 11,740              | 13,399 | 25,139 | 611,941                         | 169,625 | 781,566 |
| May 1, 1959.....       | 16,883              | 16,280 | 33,163 | 498,897                         | 161,742 | 660,639 |
| June 1, 1959(1).....   | 19,758              | 18,044 | 37,802 | 342,605                         | 140,615 | 483,220 |
| July 1, 1959(1).....   | 14,579              | 16,464 | 31,043 | 193,774                         | 114,377 | 308,151 |

\* Current vacancies only. Deferred vacancies are excluded.

(1) Latest figures subject to revision.

(2) From December 1, 1958 registration figures during the seasonal benefit period do not include claimants for fishing benefits. As figures for December 1, 1957 to July 1, 1958 did include claimants for fishing benefits, they have been adjusted.

**TABLE D-2.—UNFILLED VACANCIES BY INDUSTRY AND BY SEX AS AT MAY 29, 1959<sup>(1)</sup>**

(Source: Form U.I.C. 751)

| Industry                                               | Male          | Female        | Total         | Change from           |                       |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------|
|                                                        |               |               |               | April<br>30, 1959     | May<br>30, 1958       |       |
| <b>Agriculture, Fishing, Trapping</b> .....            | <b>1,892</b>  | <b>304</b>    | <b>2,196</b>  | <b>+</b> <b>916</b>   | <b>+</b> <b>23</b>    |       |
| <b>Forestry</b> .....                                  | <b>1,218</b>  | <b>13</b>     | <b>1,231</b>  | <b>—</b> <b>268</b>   | <b>+</b> <b>493</b>   |       |
| <b>Mining, Quarrying and Oil Wells</b> .....           | <b>1,125</b>  | <b>52</b>     | <b>1,177</b>  | <b>—</b> <b>15</b>    | <b>+</b> <b>65</b>    |       |
| Metal Mining.....                                      | 714           | 12            | 726           | — 68                  | +                     | 396   |
| Fuels.....                                             | 231           | 22            | 253           | — 31                  | —                     | 311   |
| Non-Metal Mining.....                                  | 115           | 3             | 118           | +                     | 70                    | 10    |
| Quarrying, Clay and Sand Pits.....                     | 23            | 3             | 26            | +                     | 12                    | 23    |
| Prospecting.....                                       | 42            | 12            | 54            | +                     | 2                     | 33    |
| <b>Manufacturing</b> .....                             | <b>4,713</b>  | <b>2,389</b>  | <b>7,102</b>  | <b>+</b> <b>969</b>   | <b>+</b> <b>2,060</b> |       |
| Foods and Beverages.....                               | 792           | 274           | 1,066         | +                     | 279                   | 462   |
| Tobacco and Tobacco Products.....                      | 17            | 11            | 28            | +                     | 6                     | 9     |
| Rubber Products.....                                   | 32            | 42            | 74            | — 1                   | +                     | 39    |
| Leather Products.....                                  | 56            | 148           | 204           | — 6                   | +                     | 61    |
| Textile Products (except clothing).....                | 113           | 164           | 277           | +                     | 67                    | 102   |
| Clothing (textile and fur).....                        | 125           | 854           | 979           | +                     | 31                    | 93    |
| Wood Products.....                                     | 625           | 85            | 710           | +                     | 155                   | 275   |
| Paper Products.....                                    | 201           | 64            | 265           | +                     | 14                    | 125   |
| Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.....        | 208           | 143           | 351           | +                     | 109                   | 8     |
| Iron and Steel Products.....                           | 702           | 144           | 846           | +                     | 84                    | 198   |
| Transportation Equipment.....                          | 537           | 65            | 602           | — 65                  | +                     | 38    |
| Non-Ferrous Metal Products.....                        | 255           | 54            | 309           | +                     | 79                    | 148   |
| Electrical Apparatus and Supplies.....                 | 307           | 112           | 419           | +                     | 16                    | 212   |
| Non-Metallic Mineral Products.....                     | 208           | 40            | 248           | +                     | 23                    | 97    |
| Products of Petroleum and Coal.....                    | 139           | 16            | 155           | +                     | 94                    | 28    |
| Chemical Products.....                                 | 274           | 78            | 352           | +                     | 68                    | 66    |
| Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.....            | 122           | 105           | 227           | +                     | 16                    | 99    |
| <b>Construction</b> .....                              | <b>2,023</b>  | <b>133</b>    | <b>2,156</b>  | <b>+</b> <b>378</b>   | <b>—</b> <b>755</b>   |       |
| General Contractors.....                               | 1,407         | 88            | 1,495         | +                     | 249                   | 879   |
| Special Trade Contractors.....                         | 616           | 45            | 661           | +                     | 129                   | 124   |
| <b>Transportation, Storage and Communication</b> ..... | <b>1,449</b>  | <b>404</b>    | <b>1,853</b>  | <b>+</b> <b>440</b>   | <b>—</b> <b>30</b>    |       |
| Transportation.....                                    | 1,100         | 196           | 1,296         | +                     | 191                   | 106   |
| Storage.....                                           | 39            | 23            | 62            | — 21                  | +                     | 18    |
| Communication.....                                     | 310           | 185           | 495           | +                     | 270                   | 58    |
| <b>Public Utility Operation</b> .....                  | <b>106</b>    | <b>43</b>     | <b>149</b>    | <b>+</b> <b>3</b>     | <b>—</b> <b>103</b>   |       |
| <b>Trade</b> .....                                     | <b>2,554</b>  | <b>2,679</b>  | <b>5,233</b>  | <b>+</b> <b>431</b>   | <b>+</b> <b>1,230</b> |       |
| Wholesale.....                                         | 827           | 618           | 1,445         | +                     | 87                    | 433   |
| Retail.....                                            | 1,727         | 2,061         | 3,788         | +                     | 344                   | 797   |
| <b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b> .....        | <b>728</b>    | <b>899</b>    | <b>1,627</b>  | <b>+</b> <b>105</b>   | <b>+</b> <b>425</b>   |       |
| <b>Service</b> .....                                   | <b>5,035</b>  | <b>11,346</b> | <b>16,381</b> | <b>+</b> <b>3,198</b> | <b>+</b> <b>2,326</b> |       |
| Community or Public Service.....                       | 767           | 2,279         | 3,046         | +                     | 416                   | 430   |
| Government Service.....                                | 2,325         | 601           | 2,926         | +                     | 841                   | 313   |
| Recreation Service.....                                | 213           | 129           | 342           | +                     | 113                   | 28    |
| Business Service.....                                  | 930           | 527           | 1,457         | +                     | 544                   | 348   |
| Personal Service.....                                  | 800           | 7,810         | 8,610         | +                     | 1,194                 | 1,207 |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL</b> .....                               | <b>20,843</b> | <b>18,262</b> | <b>39,105</b> | <b>+</b> <b>6,067</b> | <b>+</b> <b>5,734</b> |       |

(1) Preliminary—subject to revision.

Current vacancies only. Deferred vacancies are excluded.

**TABLE D-3.—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND REGISTRATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT  
BY OCCUPATION AND BY SEX AS AT MAY 28, 1959<sup>(1)</sup>**

(SOURCE: Form U.I.C. 757)

| Occupational Group                             | Unfilled Vacancies <sup>(2)</sup> |               |               | Registrations for Employment |                |                |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
|                                                | Male                              | Female        | Total         | Male                         | Female         | Total          |
| Professional and Managerial Workers.....       | 3,708                             | 1,755         | 5,463         | 9,136                        | 2,195          | 11,331         |
| Clerical Workers.....                          | 1,418                             | 4,266         | 5,684         | 16,453                       | 49,256         | 65,709         |
| Sales Workers.....                             | 1,436                             | 1,230         | 2,666         | 6,591                        | 16,879         | 23,470         |
| Personal and Domestic Service Workers.         | 1,376                             | 8,496         | 9,872         | 34,210                       | 22,189         | 56,399         |
| Seamen.....                                    | 2                                 | .....         | 2             | 1,661                        | 3              | 1,664          |
| Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry (Ex. log.).     | 2,394                             | 117           | 2,511         | 3,109                        | 562            | 3,671          |
| Skilled and Semiskilled Workers.....           | 6,622                             | 1,461         | 8,083         | 162,811                      | 24,559         | 187,370        |
| Food and kindred products (incl. tobacco)..... | 89                                | 16            | 105           | 1,321                        | 893            | 2,219          |
| Textiles, clothing, etc.....                   | 131                               | 1,009         | 1,140         | 4,253                        | 15,382         | 19,635         |
| Lumber and lumber products.....                | 1,283                             | 3             | 1,286         | 26,970                       | 171            | 27,141         |
| Pulp, paper (incl. printing).....              | 62                                | 13            | 80            | 1,228                        | 593            | 1,826          |
| Leather and leather products.....              | 51                                | 92            | 143           | 1,180                        | 1,201          | 2,381          |
| Stone, clay and glass products.....            | 31                                | 2             | 33            | 467                          | 61             | 528            |
| Metalworking.....                              | 664                               | 16            | 680           | 16,200                       | 1,048          | 17,248         |
| Electrical.....                                | 154                               | 14            | 168           | 3,353                        | 1,217          | 4,570          |
| Transportation equipment.....                  | 8                                 | .....         | 8             | 1,146                        | 39             | 1,185          |
| Mining.....                                    | 284                               | .....         | 284           | 3,419                        | .....          | 3,419          |
| Construction.....                              | 1,072                             | .....         | 1,072         | 36,521                       | 7              | 36,528         |
| Transportation (except seamen).....            | 856                               | 16            | 872           | 30,400                       | 164            | 30,564         |
| Communications and public utility...           | 29                                | .....         | 29            | 990                          | 1              | 991            |
| Trade and service.....                         | 246                               | 218           | 464           | 4,693                        | 2,182          | 6,875          |
| Other skilled and semiskilled.....             | 1,463                             | 40            | 1,503         | 21,606                       | 1,213          | 22,819         |
| Foremen.....                                   | 74                                | 10            | 84            | 3,602                        | 362            | 3,964          |
| Apprentices.....                               | 125                               | 7             | 132           | 5,462                        | 15             | 5,477          |
| Unskilled Workers.....                         | 2,802                             | 719           | 3,521         | 108,634                      | 24,972         | 133,606        |
| Food and tobacco.....                          | 141                               | 104           | 245           | 4,080                        | 6,378          | 10,458         |
| Lumber and lumber products.....                | 395                               | 11            | 406           | 14,915                       | 436            | 15,351         |
| Metalworking.....                              | 150                               | 14            | 164           | 5,570                        | 713            | 6,283          |
| Construction.....                              | 1,141                             | .....         | 1,141         | 52,088                       | 1              | 52,089         |
| Other unskilled workers.....                   | 975                               | 590           | 1,565         | 31,981                       | 17,444         | 49,425         |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>                        | <b>19,758</b>                     | <b>18,044</b> | <b>37,802</b> | <b>342,605</b>               | <b>140,615</b> | <b>483,220</b> |

(1) Preliminary—subject to revision.

(2) Current vacancies only. Deferred vacancies are excluded.

TABLE D-4.—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND REGISTRATIONS AT MAY 28, 1959

(SOURCE: U.I.C. 757)

| Office                           | Unfilled Vacancies(*)  |                                        |                                     | Registrations          |                                        |                                     |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                                  | (1)<br>May 28,<br>1959 | Previous<br>Month<br>April 30,<br>1959 | Previous<br>Year<br>May 29,<br>1958 | (1)<br>May 28,<br>1959 | Previous<br>Month<br>April 30,<br>1959 | Previous<br>Year<br>May 29,<br>1958 |
| <b>Newfoundland.....</b>         | <b>578</b>             | <b>636</b>                             | <b>246</b>                          | <b>18,608</b>          | <b>24,531</b>                          | <b>21,469</b>                       |
| Corner Brook.....                | 21                     | 18                                     | 5                                   | 4,186                  | 5,826                                  | 5,641                               |
| Grand Falls.....                 | 3                      |                                        | 13                                  | 1,504                  | 2,821                                  | 2,080                               |
| St. John's.....                  | 554                    | 618                                    | 228                                 | 12,918                 | 15,884                                 | 13,748                              |
| <b>Prince Edward Island.....</b> | <b>139</b>             | <b>217</b>                             | <b>126</b>                          | <b>2,597</b>           | <b>4,676</b>                           | <b>2,759</b>                        |
| Charlottetown.....               | 97                     | 109                                    | 93                                  | 1,477                  | 2,789                                  | 1,529                               |
| Summerside.....                  | 42                     | 108                                    | 33                                  | 1,120                  | 1,887                                  | 1,230                               |
| <b>Nova Scotia.....</b>          | <b>961</b>             | <b>866</b>                             | <b>773</b>                          | <b>21,606</b>          | <b>31,080</b>                          | <b>26,014</b>                       |
| Amherst.....                     | 8                      | 13                                     | 16                                  | 676                    | 1,257                                  | 1,058                               |
| Bridgewater.....                 | 35                     | 38                                     | 16                                  | 757                    | 1,872                                  | 1,369                               |
| Halifax.....                     | 619                    | 514                                    | 497                                 | 5,312                  | 6,041                                  | 5,993                               |
| Inverness.....                   |                        |                                        |                                     | 600                    | 1,243                                  | 860                                 |
| Kentville.....                   | 116                    | 76                                     | 61                                  | 2,433                  | 3,352                                  | 3,106                               |
| Liverpool.....                   | 8                      | 9                                      | 15                                  | 524                    | 773                                    | 635                                 |
| New Glasgow.....                 | 37                     | 50                                     | 47                                  | 2,188                  | 4,075                                  | 3,051                               |
| Springhill.....                  | 6                      |                                        |                                     | 1,197                  | 1,610                                  | 1,032                               |
| Sydney.....                      | 31                     | 59                                     | 50                                  | 4,841                  | 6,104                                  | 5,026                               |
| Truro.....                       | 30                     | 46                                     | 5                                   | 1,356                  | 2,027                                  | 1,539                               |
| Yarmouth.....                    | 71                     | 61                                     | 66                                  | 1,722                  | 2,726                                  | 2,345                               |
| <b>New Brunswick.....</b>        | <b>804</b>             | <b>729</b>                             | <b>761</b>                          | <b>21,668</b>          | <b>36,286</b>                          | <b>30,004</b>                       |
| Bathurst.....                    | 2                      | 3                                      | 8                                   | 1,634                  | 5,340                                  | 4,074                               |
| Campbellton.....                 | 44                     | 45                                     | 38                                  | 2,600                  | 3,297                                  | 2,705                               |
| Edmundston.....                  | 17                     | 2                                      | 6                                   | 1,620                  | 3,001                                  | 2,504                               |
| Fredericton.....                 | 148                    | 122                                    | 124                                 | 2,188                  | 2,835                                  | 2,459                               |
| Minto.....                       | 21                     | 19                                     | 27                                  | 688                    | 983                                    | 1,016                               |
| Moncton.....                     | 320                    | 307                                    | 325                                 | 3,838                  | 8,168                                  | 6,134                               |
| Newcastle.....                   | 1                      | 7                                      | 6                                   | 2,712                  | 3,541                                  | 3,180                               |
| Saint John.....                  | 191                    | 174                                    | 185                                 | 2,565                  | 3,717                                  | 3,575                               |
| St. Stephen.....                 | 16                     | 16                                     | 8                                   | 1,768                  | 2,091                                  | 2,076                               |
| Sussex.....                      | 31                     | 20                                     | 32                                  | 545                    | 835                                    | 536                                 |
| Woodstock.....                   | 13                     | 14                                     | 2                                   | 1,510                  | 2,478                                  | 1,745                               |
| <b>Quebec.....</b>               | <b>8,973</b>           | <b>7,475</b>                           | <b>6,008</b>                        | <b>167,137</b>         | <b>227,452</b>                         | <b>197,930</b>                      |
| Alma.....                        | 38                     | 21                                     | 98                                  | 2,529                  | 3,298                                  | 2,096                               |
| Asbestos.....                    | 28                     | 8                                      | 13                                  | 757                    | 934                                    | 1,160                               |
| Beauharnois.....                 | 35                     | 20                                     | 38                                  | 1,068                  | 1,281                                  | 1,136                               |
| Buckingham.....                  | 76                     | 26                                     | 57                                  | 1,257                  | 1,990                                  | 1,144                               |
| Causapscal.....                  | 14                     | 386                                    | 1                                   | 2,524                  | 3,803                                  | 3,095                               |
| Chandler.....                    | 13                     |                                        | 6                                   | 1,537                  | 2,355                                  | 1,527                               |
| Chicoutimi.....                  | 99                     | 96                                     | 123                                 | 2,129                  | 3,249                                  | 2,033                               |
| Dolbeau.....                     | 18                     | 7                                      | 15                                  | 2,207                  | 3,120                                  | 1,986                               |
| Drummondville.....               | 27                     | 40                                     | 23                                  | 1,970                  | 2,448                                  | 2,192                               |
| Farnham.....                     | 168                    | 27                                     | 70                                  | 858                    | 1,228                                  | 1,047                               |
| Forestville.....                 | 388                    | 801                                    | 21                                  | 2,170                  | 3,418                                  | 2,564                               |
| Gaspé.....                       | 16                     | 5                                      | 20                                  | 1,775                  | 2,440                                  | 1,446                               |
| Granby.....                      | 59                     | 43                                     | 78                                  | 1,209                  | 2,631                                  | 1,821                               |
| Hull.....                        | 121                    | 102                                    | 62                                  | 1,983                  | 3,928                                  | 3,317                               |
| Joliette.....                    | 117                    | 81                                     | 140                                 | 3,167                  | 4,596                                  | 3,655                               |
| Jonquière.....                   | 91                     | 100                                    | 66                                  | 2,654                  | 3,519                                  | 2,551                               |
| Lachute.....                     | 30                     | 35                                     | 41                                  | 721                    | 1,068                                  | 800                                 |
| La Malbaie.....                  | 60                     | 31                                     | 18                                  | 1,654                  | 2,951                                  | 1,871                               |
| La Tuque.....                    | 179                    | 199                                    | 313                                 | 830                    | 1,342                                  | 1,001                               |
| Lévis.....                       | 102                    | 208                                    | 122                                 | 3,789                  | 5,091                                  | 3,839                               |
| Louiseville.....                 | 15                     | 26                                     | 44                                  | 1,014                  | 1,712                                  | 1,342                               |
| Magog.....                       |                        | 2                                      | 1                                   | 384                    | 795                                    | 950                                 |
| Maniwaki.....                    | 21                     | 1                                      | 16                                  | 773                    | 1,664                                  | 1,486                               |
| Matane.....                      | 12                     | 16                                     | 12                                  | 1,856                  | 4,521                                  | 3,781                               |
| Mégantic.....                    | 3                      | 16                                     | 10                                  | 1,297                  | 1,826                                  | 1,530                               |
| Mont-Laurier.....                | 6                      | 8                                      | 3                                   | 879                    | 1,659                                  | 1,342                               |
| Montmagny.....                   | 28                     | 18                                     | 13                                  | 1,996                  | 2,860                                  | 2,255                               |
| Montreal.....                    | 4,625                  | 3,029                                  | 2,184                               | 59,133                 | 66,233                                 | 68,200                              |
| New Richmond.....                | 8                      | 11                                     | 1                                   | 1,454                  | 2,456                                  | 1,934                               |
| Port Alfred.....                 | 12                     | 4                                      | 7                                   | 982                    | 1,462                                  | 1,102                               |
| Quebec.....                      | 773                    | 726                                    | 697                                 | 12,132                 | 15,772                                 | 13,002                              |
| Rimouski.....                    | 137                    | 95                                     | 76                                  | 3,497                  | 5,256                                  | 4,128                               |
| Rivière du Loup.....             | 66                     | 18                                     | 142                                 | 3,505                  | 7,031                                  | 5,089                               |
| Roberval.....                    | 30                     | 86                                     | 17                                  | 1,763                  | 2,354                                  | 1,821                               |
| Rouyn.....                       | 19                     | 14                                     | 70                                  | 4,291                  | 5,516                                  | 5,254                               |
| Ste. Agathe.....                 | 39                     | 15                                     | 79                                  | 822                    | 1,714                                  | 781                                 |
| Ste. Anne de Bellevue.....       | 79                     | 67                                     | 81                                  | 816                    | 1,054                                  | 977                                 |
| Ste. Thérèse.....                | 25                     | 35                                     | 55                                  | 1,541                  | 2,015                                  | 1,509                               |
| St. Hyacinthe.....               | 70                     | 108                                    | 329                                 | 1,172                  | 2,117                                  | 2,184                               |
| St. Jean.....                    | 65                     | 89                                     | 55                                  | 1,693                  | 2,334                                  | 2,037                               |
| St. Jérôme.....                  | 112                    | 73                                     | 41                                  | 880                    | 1,855                                  | 1,545                               |
| Sept-Îles.....                   | 212                    | 85                                     | 62                                  | 1,737                  | 2,163                                  | 1,877                               |
| Shawinigan.....                  | 29                     | 14                                     | 22                                  | 5,135                  | 6,879                                  | 5,540                               |
| Sherbrooke.....                  | 209                    | 169                                    | 136                                 | 4,413                  | 5,965                                  | 5,816                               |
| Sorel.....                       | 83                     | 73                                     | 45                                  | 2,406                  | 3,000                                  | 2,178                               |
| Thetford Mines.....              | 67                     | 69                                     | 97                                  | 2,097                  | 2,787                                  | 1,892                               |
| Trois-Rivières.....              | 243                    | 256                                    | 169                                 | 4,157                  | 5,841                                  | 4,997                               |
| Val d'Or.....                    | 25                     | 22                                     | 9                                   | 1,635                  | 3,431                                  | 3,311                               |

**TABLE D-4.—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND REGISTRATIONS AT MAY 28, 1959**

(Source: U.I.C. 757)

| Office                  | Unfilled Vacancies <sup>(2)</sup> |                                        |                                     | Registrations          |                                        |                                     |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                         | (1)<br>May 28,<br>1959            | Previous<br>Month<br>April 30,<br>1959 | Previous<br>Year<br>May 29,<br>1958 | (1)<br>May 28,<br>1959 | Previous<br>Month<br>April 30,<br>1959 | Previous<br>Year<br>May 29,<br>1958 |
| <b>Quebec—Cont'd.</b>   |                                   |                                        |                                     |                        |                                        |                                     |
| Valleyfield.....        | 35                                | 31                                     | 23                                  | 2,101                  | 2,873                                  | 2,224                               |
| Victoriaville.....      | 33                                | 15                                     | 54                                  | 1,709                  | 2,348                                  | 2,535                               |
| Ville St. Georges.....  | 216                               | 50                                     | 133                                 | 3,079                  | 5,269                                  | 4,130                               |
| <b>Ontario</b> .....    | <b>12,146</b>                     | <b>10,980</b>                          | <b>10,069</b>                       | <b>147,292</b>         | <b>196,934</b>                         | <b>185,473</b>                      |
| Arnprior.....           | 105                               | 65                                     | 59                                  | 227                    | 385                                    | 282                                 |
| Barrie.....             | 49                                | 17                                     | 119                                 | 1,086                  | 1,447                                  | 991                                 |
| Belleville.....         | 91                                | 49                                     | 27                                  | 1,523                  | 2,182                                  | 2,073                               |
| Bracebridge.....        | 263                               | 210                                    | 159                                 | 800                    | 1,677                                  | 868                                 |
| Brampton.....           | 82                                | 56                                     | 36                                  | 2,002                  | 2,816                                  | 995                                 |
| Brantford.....          | 125                               | 73                                     | 64                                  | 1,639                  | 2,069                                  | 2,991                               |
| Brookville.....         | 33                                | 34                                     | 23                                  | 353                    | 677                                    | 469                                 |
| Carleton Place.....     | 18                                | 12                                     | 15                                  | 250                    | 433                                    | 313                                 |
| Chatham.....            | 547                               | 73                                     | 220                                 | 2,028                  | 2,319                                  | 2,918                               |
| Cobourg.....            | 15                                | 22                                     | 12                                  | 586                    | 747                                    | 763                                 |
| Collingwood.....        | 24                                | 11                                     | 50                                  | 569                    | 951                                    | 530                                 |
| Cornwall.....           | 168                               | 185                                    | 86                                  | 2,989                  | 4,034                                  | 3,658                               |
| Elliott Lake.....       | 244                               | 269                                    | .....                               | 643                    | 675                                    | .....                               |
| Fort Erie.....          | 24                                | 11                                     | 13                                  | 505                    | 607                                    | 640                                 |
| Fort Frances.....       | 45                                | 55                                     | 39                                  | 452                    | 812                                    | 574                                 |
| Fort William.....       | 79                                | 102                                    | 381                                 | 1,952                  | 2,931                                  | 2,003                               |
| Galt.....               | 112                               | 127                                    | 53                                  | 1,179                  | 1,343                                  | 1,735                               |
| Gananoque.....          | 18                                | 20                                     | 12                                  | 154                    | 312                                    | 321                                 |
| Goderich.....           | 40                                | 55                                     | 29                                  | 247                    | 445                                    | 450                                 |
| Guelph.....             | 61                                | 61                                     | 34                                  | 1,463                  | 1,848                                  | 1,797                               |
| Hamilton.....           | 786                               | 799                                    | 494                                 | 11,480                 | 13,287                                 | 15,630                              |
| Hawkesbury.....         | 21                                | 16                                     | 24                                  | 741                    | 1,281                                  | 917                                 |
| Ingersoll.....          | 119                               | 57                                     | 61                                  | 657                    | 621                                    | 752                                 |
| Kapuskasing.....        | 27                                | 27                                     | 31                                  | 1,231                  | 2,041                                  | 1,423                               |
| Kenora.....             | 34                                | 71                                     | 52                                  | 463                    | 1,107                                  | 655                                 |
| Kingston.....           | 101                               | 145                                    | 109                                 | 1,699                  | 2,209                                  | 1,803                               |
| Kirkland Lake.....      | 83                                | 33                                     | 51                                  | 986                    | 2,017                                  | 1,431                               |
| Kitchener.....          | 142                               | 179                                    | 171                                 | 1,617                  | 2,226                                  | 2,870                               |
| Leamington.....         | 34                                | 37                                     | 46                                  | 1,001                  | 1,027                                  | 1,199                               |
| Lindsay.....            | 17                                | 11                                     | 14                                  | 648                    | 888                                    | 554                                 |
| Listowel.....           | 25                                | 43                                     | 56                                  | 242                    | 439                                    | 362                                 |
| London.....             | 704                               | 620                                    | 540                                 | 3,773                  | 4,530                                  | 4,758                               |
| Long Branch.....        | 284                               | 251                                    | 148                                 | 2,836                  | 4,129                                  | 3,638                               |
| Midland.....            | 54                                | 36                                     | 30                                  | 413                    | 1,051                                  | 531                                 |
| Napanee.....            | 5                                 | 9                                      | 11                                  | 465                    | 655                                    | 668                                 |
| Newmarket.....          | 80                                | 74                                     | 48                                  | 1,129                  | 1,485                                  | 1,089                               |
| Niagara Falls.....      | 73                                | 62                                     | 124                                 | 2,055                  | 2,648                                  | 2,611                               |
| North Bay.....          | 41                                | 31                                     | 266                                 | 1,513                  | 2,598                                  | 2,365                               |
| Oakville.....           | 113                               | 104                                    | 73                                  | 653                    | 829                                    | 688                                 |
| Orillia.....            | 35                                | 32                                     | 21                                  | 547                    | 1,144                                  | 1,016                               |
| Oshawa.....             | 170                               | 204                                    | 113                                 | 2,221                  | 3,768                                  | 3,716                               |
| Ottawa.....             | 1,302                             | 1,155                                  | 1,191                               | 4,719                  | 6,064                                  | 5,518                               |
| Owen Sound.....         | 28                                | 22                                     | 11                                  | 1,054                  | 1,795                                  | 1,789                               |
| Parry Sound.....        | 1                                 | 2                                      | 1                                   | 386                    | 719                                    | 245                                 |
| Pembroke.....           | 123                               | 187                                    | 186                                 | 1,385                  | 2,168                                  | 2,085                               |
| Perth.....              | 25                                | 25                                     | 42                                  | 463                    | 751                                    | 572                                 |
| Peterborough.....       | 202                               | 86                                     | 169                                 | 2,472                  | 3,687                                  | 3,901                               |
| Pictou.....             | 17                                | 10                                     | 19                                  | 266                    | 434                                    | 371                                 |
| Port Arthur.....        | 266                               | 331                                    | 639                                 | 3,312                  | 5,527                                  | 4,135                               |
| Port Colborne.....      | 12                                | 9                                      | 19                                  | 800                    | 1,137                                  | 1,077                               |
| Prescott.....           | 29                                | 13                                     | 25                                  | 643                    | 1,043                                  | 801                                 |
| Renfrew.....            | 10                                | 9                                      | 1                                   | 441                    | 879                                    | 802                                 |
| St. Catharines.....     | 185                               | 161                                    | 184                                 | 2,659                  | 4,464                                  | 4,522                               |
| St. Thomas.....         | 86                                | 45                                     | 54                                  | 924                    | 944                                    | 1,252                               |
| Sarnia.....             | 48                                | 46                                     | 89                                  | 2,156                  | 2,585                                  | 2,402                               |
| Sault Ste. Marie.....   | 296                               | 243                                    | 257                                 | 2,223                  | 3,117                                  | 2,670                               |
| Simcoe.....             | 94                                | 56                                     | 42                                  | 680                    | 1,018                                  | 1,013                               |
| Sioux Lookout.....      | 5                                 | 5                                      | 10                                  | 315                    | 395                                    | 192                                 |
| Smiths Falls.....       | 43                                | 32                                     | 17                                  | 313                    | 532                                    | 424                                 |
| Stratford.....          | 62                                | 55                                     | 34                                  | 836                    | 990                                    | 1,031                               |
| Sturgeon Falls.....     | 12                                | 6                                      | 10                                  | 1,103                  | 1,406                                  | 1,209                               |
| Sudbury.....            | 253                               | 237                                    | 197                                 | 4,285                  | 5,866                                  | 5,643                               |
| Timmins.....            | 121                               | 74                                     | 263                                 | 2,505                  | 3,563                                  | 2,648                               |
| Toronto.....            | 3,166                             | 3,196                                  | 2,234                               | 41,505                 | 49,487                                 | 46,757                              |
| Trenton.....            | 58                                | 44                                     | 63                                  | 704                    | 887                                    | 837                                 |
| Walkerton.....          | 1                                 | 45                                     | 48                                  | 436                    | 765                                    | 430                                 |
| Wallaceburg.....        | 8                                 | 3                                      | 3                                   | 427                    | 643                                    | 527                                 |
| Welland.....            | 17                                | 28                                     | 38                                  | 1,749                  | 2,219                                  | 2,904                               |
| Weston.....             | 226                               | 234                                    | 134                                 | 4,007                  | 5,225                                  | 2,451                               |
| Windsor.....            | 241                               | 202                                    | 143                                 | 6,867                  | 9,264                                  | 13,100                              |
| Woodstock.....          | 78                                | 71                                     | 27                                  | 630                    | 720                                    | 1,118                               |
| <b>Manitoba</b> .....   | <b>3,165</b>                      | <b>2,989</b>                           | <b>2,185</b>                        | <b>17,713</b>          | <b>25,042</b>                          | <b>22,090</b>                       |
| Brandon.....            | 276                               | 324                                    | 181                                 | 1,350                  | 2,187                                  | 1,662                               |
| Dauphin.....            | 17                                | 25                                     | 21                                  | 950                    | 1,688                                  | 1,105                               |
| Flin Flon.....          | 35                                | 43                                     | 69                                  | 226                    | 331                                    | 242                                 |
| Portage la Prairie..... | 71                                | 106                                    | 70                                  | 780                    | 1,106                                  | 991                                 |
| The Pas.....            | 64                                | 108                                    | 43                                  | 405                    | 556                                    | 350                                 |
| Winnipeg.....           | 2,702                             | 2,383                                  | 1,801                               | 14,002                 | 19,174                                 | 17,740                              |

**TABLE D-4.—UNFILED VACANCIES AND REGISTRATIONS AT MAY 28, 1959**

(SOURCE: U.I.C. 757)

| Office                        | Unfiled Vacancies <sup>(2)</sup> |                                        |                                     | Registrations          |                                        |                                     |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                               | (1)<br>May 28,<br>1959           | Previous<br>Month<br>April 30,<br>1959 | Previous<br>Year<br>May 29,<br>1958 | (1)<br>May 28,<br>1959 | Previous<br>Month<br>April 30,<br>1959 | Previous<br>Year<br>May 29,<br>1958 |
| <b>Saskatchewan</b> .....     | <b>1,376</b>                     | <b>1,352</b>                           | <b>1,222</b>                        | <b>10,806</b>          | <b>18,223</b>                          | <b>13,192</b>                       |
| Estevan.....                  | 52                               | 80                                     | 76                                  | 322                    | 412                                    | 375                                 |
| Lloydminster.....             | 14                               |                                        |                                     | 235                    |                                        | 934                                 |
| Moose Jaw.....                | 178                              | 213                                    | 206                                 | 707                    | 1,200                                  |                                     |
| North Battleford.....         | 40                               | 66                                     | 62                                  | 582                    | 1,549                                  | 1,103                               |
| Prince Albert.....            | 64                               | 97                                     | 99                                  | 1,747                  | 2,613                                  | 1,983                               |
| Regina.....                   | 523                              | 299                                    | 317                                 | 2,234                  | 4,275                                  | 3,218                               |
| Saskatoon.....                | 297                              | 351                                    | 278                                 | 2,396                  | 3,985                                  | 2,756                               |
| Swift Current.....            | 83                               | 129                                    | 49                                  | 378                    | 781                                    | 470                                 |
| Weyburn.....                  | 29                               | 30                                     | 50                                  | 236                    | 404                                    | 256                                 |
| Yorkton.....                  | 76                               | 117                                    | 85                                  | 1,969                  | 3,004                                  | 2,097                               |
| <b>Alberta</b> .....          | <b>5,829</b>                     | <b>5,097</b>                           | <b>5,365</b>                        | <b>21,531</b>          | <b>32,227</b>                          | <b>28,620</b>                       |
| Blairmore.....                | 5                                | 5                                      | 16                                  | 683                    | 756                                    | 923                                 |
| Calgary.....                  | 1,575                            | 1,687                                  | 1,150                               | 5,049                  | 7,816                                  | 6,733                               |
| Drumheller.....               | 28                               | 25                                     | 12                                  | 587                    | 827                                    | 612                                 |
| Edmonton.....                 | 2,547                            | 2,740                                  | 2,675                               | 11,977                 | 17,244                                 | 15,831                              |
| Edson.....                    | 34                               | 22                                     | 18                                  | 515                    | 883                                    | 758                                 |
| Lethbridge.....               | 1,290                            | 304                                    | 1,084                               | 1,145                  | 2,200                                  | 1,750                               |
| Medicine Hat.....             | 245                              | 209                                    | 325                                 | 566                    | 933                                    | 814                                 |
| Red Deer.....                 | 105                              | 105                                    | 85                                  | 1,009                  | 1,568                                  | 1,199                               |
| <b>British Columbia</b> ..... | <b>3,831</b>                     | <b>2,792</b>                           | <b>3,094</b>                        | <b>54,262</b>          | <b>64,188</b>                          | <b>74,517</b>                       |
| Chilliwack.....               | 59                               | 64                                     | 283                                 | 1,005                  | 1,295                                  | 1,706                               |
| Courtenay.....                | 49                               | 19                                     | 11                                  | 762                    | 852                                    | 1,441                               |
| Cranbrook.....                | 19                               | 15                                     | 24                                  | 842                    | 1,239                                  | 1,250                               |
| Dawson Creek.....             | 14                               | 23                                     | 38                                  | 1,505                  | 2,249                                  | 1,845                               |
| Duncan.....                   | 31                               | 24                                     | 13                                  | 522                    | 659                                    | 1,415                               |
| Kamloops.....                 | 39                               | 38                                     | 24                                  | 1,093                  | 2,021                                  | 2,326                               |
| Kelowna.....                  | 29                               | 27                                     | 20                                  | 1,048                  | 1,337                                  | 1,240                               |
| Kitimat.....                  | 4                                | 7                                      | 14                                  | 248                    | 295                                    | 453                                 |
| Mission City.....             | 32                               | 26                                     | 39                                  | 829                    | 949                                    | 1,205                               |
| Nanaimo.....                  | 41                               | 29                                     | 20                                  | 915                    | 1,040                                  | 2,106                               |
| Nelson.....                   | 38                               | 19                                     | 29                                  | 803                    | 1,147                                  | 1,267                               |
| New Westminster.....          | 260                              | 263                                    | 206                                 | 6,805                  | 7,946                                  | 8,238                               |
| Penticton.....                | 41                               | 36                                     | 14                                  | 1,292                  | 1,493                                  | 1,385                               |
| Port Alberni.....             | 14                               | 25                                     | 26                                  | 745                    | 881                                    | 1,264                               |
| Prince George.....            | 125                              | 83                                     | 86                                  | 3,075                  | 4,093                                  | 3,580                               |
| Prince Rupert.....            | 36                               | 15                                     | 26                                  | 1,135                  | 1,781                                  | 1,490                               |
| Princeton.....                | 11                               | 8                                      | 4                                   | 313                    | 488                                    | 363                                 |
| Trail.....                    | 60                               | 47                                     | 24                                  | 987                    | 1,257                                  | 1,184                               |
| Vancouver.....                | 2,552                            | 1,519                                  | 1,855                               | 24,213                 | 26,144                                 | 33,449                              |
| Vernon.....                   | 75                               | 50                                     | 40                                  | 1,510                  | 2,036                                  | 1,746                               |
| Victoria.....                 | 261                              | 270                                    | 259                                 | 4,117                  | 4,276                                  | 5,083                               |
| Whitehorse.....               | 41                               | 185                                    | 39                                  | 498                    | 710                                    | 481                                 |
| <b>Canada</b> .....           | <b>37,802</b>                    | <b>33,163</b>                          | <b>29,849</b>                       | <b>483,220</b>         | <b>660,639</b>                         | <b>601,163</b>                      |
| Males.....                    | 19,758                           | 16,883                                 | 15,172                              | 342,605                | 498,897                                | 444,584                             |
| Females.....                  | 18,044                           | 16,280                                 | 14,677                              | 140,615                | 161,742                                | 156,584                             |

(1) Preliminary subject to revision.

(2) Current vacancies only. Deferred vacancies are excluded.

**TABLE D-5.—PLACEMENTS EFFECTED BY EMPLOYMENT OFFICES**

(SOURCE: Form U.I.C. 751)

1954—1959

| Year                 | Total     | Male    | Female  | Atlantic<br>Region | Quebec<br>Region | Ontario<br>Region | Prairie<br>Region | Pacific<br>Region |
|----------------------|-----------|---------|---------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1954.....            | 861,588   | 545,452 | 316,136 | 67,893             | 209,394          | 277,417           | 175,199           | 131,685           |
| 1955.....            | 953,576   | 642,726 | 310,850 | 67,619             | 222,370          | 343,456           | 178,015           | 142,116           |
| 1956.....            | 1,046,979 | 748,464 | 298,515 | 68,522             | 252,783          | 379,085           | 210,189           | 136,400           |
| 1957.....            | 877,704   | 556,780 | 290,924 | 59,412             | 215,335          | 309,077           | 185,962           | 107,918           |
| 1958.....            | 840,129   | 548,663 | 291,466 | 56,385             | 198,386          | 287,112           | 181,772           | 116,474           |
| 1958 (5 months)..... | 292,479   | 192,871 | 99,608  | 20,609             | 74,521           | 105,584           | 64,505            | 27,260            |
| 1959 (5 months)..... | 347,614   | 238,230 | 109,384 | 24,434             | 89,634           | 122,938           | 78,475            | 32,133            |

## E—Unemployment Insurance

**TABLE E-1.—BENEFICIARIES AND BENEFIT PAYMENTS BY PROVINCE, MAY 1959**

SOURCE: Report on Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, D.B.S.

| Province                       | Estimated<br>Average<br>Number of<br>Beneficiaries<br>Per Week<br>(in thousands) | Weeks<br>Paid | Amount<br>of<br>Benefit<br>Paid<br>\$ |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| Newfoundland.....              | 21.2                                                                             | 84,847        | 1,825,946                             |
| Prince Edward Island.....      | 3.5                                                                              | 13,909        | 266,844                               |
| Nova Scotia.....               | 29.1                                                                             | 116,471       | 2,348,537                             |
| New Brunswick.....             | 30.5                                                                             | 121,758       | 2,492,689                             |
| Quebec.....                    | 167.1                                                                            | 668,344       | 14,235,561                            |
| Ontario.....                   | 140.9                                                                            | 563,708       | 11,441,206                            |
| Manitoba.....                  | 18.0                                                                             | 72,008        | 1,408,325                             |
| Saskatchewan.....              | 11.9                                                                             | 47,479        | 959,935                               |
| Alberta.....                   | 20.8                                                                             | 83,334        | 1,760,936                             |
| British Columbia.....          | 42.8                                                                             | 171,349       | 3,706,302                             |
| Total, Canada, May 1959.....   | 485.8                                                                            | 1,943,207     | 40,446,281                            |
| Total, Canada, April 1959..... | 640.2                                                                            | 2,817,049     | 59,964,585                            |
| Total, Canada, May 1958.....   | 582.8                                                                            | 2,447,879     | 51,652,555                            |

**TABLE E-2.—CLAIMANTS HAVING AN UNEMPLOYMENT REGISTER IN THE "LIVE FILE" ON THE LAST WORKING DAY OF THE MONTH, BY DURATION, AND SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE POSTAL, BY SEX AND PROVINCE, MAY 29, 1959**

SOURCE: Report on Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, D.B.S.

| Province and Sex          | Total<br>claimants | Duration on the Register (weeks) |        |        |        |        |        |            | Percent-<br>age<br>Postal | May<br>31, 1958<br>Total<br>claimants |
|---------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
|                           |                    | 2 or<br>Less                     | 3-4    | 5-8    | 9-12   | 13-16  | 17-20  | Over<br>20 |                           |                                       |
| Canada.....               | 279,431            | NOT AVAILABLE                    |        |        |        |        |        |            | 37.4                      | 551,103                               |
| Male.....                 | 190,483            |                                  |        |        |        |        |        |            | 42.0                      | 409,051                               |
| Female.....               | 88,948             |                                  |        |        |        |        |        |            | 27.6                      | 142,052                               |
| Excluding T.....          | 249,105            | 57,241                           | 23,196 | 38,696 | 32,270 | 27,523 | 22,044 | 48,135     | 37.0                      | 495,201                               |
| Prairie M.....            | 170,040            | 39,152                           | 15,881 | 27,154 | 23,303 | 19,424 | 14,258 | 30,868     | 41.3                      | 368,084                               |
| Provinces F.....          | 79,065             | 18,089                           | 7,315  | 11,542 | 8,967  | 8,099  | 7,786  | 17,267     | 27.8                      | 127,117                               |
| Newfoundland.....         | 9,122              | 1,822                            | 740    | 1,422  | 938    | 1,156  | 1,131  | 1,913      | 77.6                      | 21,890                                |
| Male.....                 | 8,118              | 1,667                            | 678    | 1,293  | 828    | 1,014  | 992    | 1,646      | 81.7                      | 20,497                                |
| Female.....               | 1,004              | 155                              | 62     | 129    | 110    | 142    | 139    | 267        | 44.4                      | 1,393                                 |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 1,032              | 134                              | 73     | 141    | 90     | 129    | 145    | 320        | 66.8                      | 2,515                                 |
| Male.....                 | 753                | 87                               | 52     | 102    | 74     | 92     | 110    | 236        | 73.0                      | 1,972                                 |
| Female.....               | 279                | 47                               | 21     | 39     | 16     | 37     | 35     | 84         | 49.8                      | 543                                   |
| Nova Scotia.....          | 13,782             | 3,125                            | 1,186  | 2,060  | 1,435  | 1,382  | 1,348  | 3,246      | 42.2                      | 27,760                                |
| Male.....                 | 11,190             | 2,661                            | 978    | 1,754  | 1,132  | 1,100  | 1,022  | 2,543      | 42.7                      | 23,377                                |
| Female.....               | 2,592              | 464                              | 208    | 306    | 303    | 282    | 326    | 703        | 40.2                      | 4,383                                 |
| New Brunswick.....        | 12,715             | 2,185                            | 1,232  | 2,515  | 1,894  | 1,373  | 1,184  | 2,332      | 58.8                      | 28,292                                |
| Male.....                 | 10,150             | 1,690                            | 1,042  | 2,153  | 1,636  | 1,096  | 939    | 1,694      | 63.0                      | 23,894                                |
| Female.....               | 2,565              | 495                              | 190    | 362    | 258    | 277    | 345    | 638        | 41.9                      | 4,398                                 |
| Quebec.....               | 93,431             | 19,736                           | 8,901  | 15,082 | 13,344 | 10,826 | 8,422  | 17,120     | 38.4                      | 183,739                               |
| Male.....                 | 66,197             | 12,986                           | 6,077  | 10,923 | 10,472 | 8,272  | 6,054  | 11,413     | 44.1                      | 139,623                               |
| Female.....               | 27,234             | 6,750                            | 2,824  | 4,159  | 2,872  | 2,554  | 2,368  | 5,707      | 24.4                      | 44,116                                |
| Ontario.....              | 91,193             | 22,807                           | 8,190  | 12,840 | 11,553 | 10,281 | 7,567  | 17,955     | 28.8                      | 167,169                               |
| Male.....                 | 55,516             | 14,644                           | 5,001  | 7,603  | 7,323  | 6,477  | 4,105  | 10,363     | 29.7                      | 110,894                               |
| Female.....               | 35,677             | 8,163                            | 3,189  | 5,237  | 4,230  | 3,804  | 3,462  | 7,592      | 27.5                      | 56,275                                |
| Manitoba.....             | 9,586              |                                  |        |        |        |        |        |            | 28.0                      | 20,373                                |
| Male.....                 | 5,861              |                                  |        |        |        |        |        |            | 33.9                      | 13,937                                |
| Female.....               | 3,725              |                                  |        |        |        |        |        |            | 18.7                      | 6,436                                 |
| Saskatchewan.....         | 5,883              |                                  |        |        |        |        |        |            | 50.6                      | 11,062                                |
| Male.....                 | 3,756              |                                  |        |        |        |        |        |            | 58.1                      | 7,982                                 |
| Female.....               | 2,127              |                                  |        |        |        |        |        |            | 37.4                      | 3,080                                 |
| Alberta.....              | 14,857             |                                  |        |        |        |        |        |            | 44.1                      | 24,467                                |
| Male.....                 | 10,826             |                                  |        |        |        |        |        |            | 51.0                      | 19,048                                |
| Female.....               | 4,031              |                                  |        |        |        |        |        |            | 25.5                      | 5,419                                 |
| British Columbia.....     | 27,830             | 7,432                            | 2,874  | 4,636  | 3,016  | 2,376  | 2,247  | 5,249      | 32.6                      | 63,836                                |
| Male.....                 | 18,116             | 5,417                            | 2,053  | 3,326  | 1,838  | 1,373  | 1,136  | 2,973      | 34.5                      | 47,827                                |
| Female.....               | 9,714              | 2,015                            | 821    | 1,310  | 1,178  | 1,003  | 1,111  | 2,276      | 29.1                      | 16,009                                |

NOTE: Figures for May 29, 1959 pertain to regular claimants only; those for May 31, 1958 to include seasonal benefit claimants. The period during which seasonal benefit is payable ended May 16 this year but was extended to June 28 in 1958.

**TABLE E-3.—INITIAL AND RENEWAL CLAIMS FOR BENEFIT BY PROVINCE,  
MAY, 1959**

SOURCE: Report on Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, D.B.S.

| Province                       | Claims filed at Local Offices |         |         | Disposal of Claims and Claims Pending at End of Month |                     |                         |         |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------|
|                                | Total*                        | Initial | Renewal | Total Disposed of†                                    | Entitled to Benefit | Not Entitled to Benefit | Pending |
| Newfoundland.....              | 4,433                         | 3,714   | 719     | 4,505                                                 | 3,692               | 813                     | 1,756   |
| Prince Edward Island.....      | 363                           | 280     | 83      | 457                                                   | 387                 | 70                      | 35      |
| Nova Scotia.....               | 10,818                        | 3,747   | 7,071   | 11,529                                                | 10,314              | 1,215                   | 979     |
| New Brunswick.....             | 5,069                         | 3,989   | 1,080   | 5,833                                                 | 4,873               | 960                     | 993     |
| Quebec.....                    | 41,040                        | 28,823  | 12,217  | 45,903                                                | 38,063              | 7,840                   | 7,531   |
| Ontario.....                   | 45,277                        | 28,014  | 17,263  | 47,116                                                | 37,419              | 9,697                   | 9,238   |
| Manitoba.....                  | 4,366                         | 3,125   | 1,241   | 4,764                                                 | 3,707               | 1,057                   | 575     |
| Saskatchewan.....              | 2,442                         | 1,841   | 601     | 2,802                                                 | 2,045               | 757                     | 481     |
| Alberta.....                   | 6,269                         | 4,395   | 1,874   | 7,536                                                 | 6,167               | 1,369                   | 1,461   |
| British Columbia.....          | 14,312                        | 9,069   | 5,243   | 15,269                                                | 11,930              | 3,339                   | 3,037   |
| Total, Canada, May 1959.....   | 134,389                       | 86,997  | 47,392  | 145,714                                               | 118,597             | 27,117                  | 26,086  |
| Total, Canada, April 1959..... | 206,947                       | 144,232 | 62,715  | 229,999                                               | 199,733             | 30,266                  | 37,411  |
| Total, Canada, May 1958.....   | 165,075                       | 106,847 | 58,228  | 172,066                                               | 150,893             | 21,113                  | 41,891  |

\* In addition, revised claims received numbered 30,837.

† In addition, 30,578 revised claims were disposed of. Of these, 2,361 were special requests not granted and 1,142 were appeals by claimants. There were 5,277 revised claims pending at the end of the month.

**TABLE E-4.—ESTIMATES OF THE INSURED POPULATION UNDER THE  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT**

SOURCE: Report on Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, D.B.S.

| End of:            | Total     | Employed  | Claimants |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1959—April.....    | 4,131,500 | 3,520,700 | 610,800   |
| March.....         | 4,239,000 | 3,472,100 | 766,900   |
| February.....      | 4,248,000 | 3,452,000 | 796,000   |
| January.....       | 4,169,000 | 3,383,900 | 785,100   |
| 1958—December..... | 4,177,000 | 3,462,000 | 715,000   |
| November.....      | 3,972,000 | 3,552,800 | 419,200   |
| October.....       | 3,901,000 | 3,577,500 | 323,500   |
| September.....     | 3,907,000 | 3,624,400 | 282,600   |
| August.....        | 3,919,000 | 3,624,400 | 294,600   |
| July.....          | 3,931,000 | 3,630,200 | 300,800   |
| June.....          | 4,055,000 | 3,609,500 | 445,500   |
| May.....           | 4,059,000 | 3,507,900 | 551,100   |
| April.....         | 4,107,000 | 3,384,700 | 722,300   |

## F—Prices

**TABLE F-1.—TOTAL AND MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX**

(1949 = 100)

Calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

|                   | Total | Food  | Shelter | Clothing | Household operation | Other Commodities and Services |
|-------------------|-------|-------|---------|----------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1951—Year.....    | 116.2 | 112.2 | 126.5   | 109.4    | 117.4               | 171.4                          |
| 1955—Year.....    | 116.4 | 112.1 | 129.4   | 108.0    | 116.4               | 118.1                          |
| 1956—Year.....    | 118.1 | 113.4 | 132.5   | 108.6    | 117.1               | 120.9                          |
| 1957—Year.....    | 121.9 | 118.6 | 134.9   | 108.5    | 119.6               | 126.1                          |
| 1958—Year.....    | 125.1 | 122.1 | 138.4   | 109.7    | 121.0               | 130.9                          |
| 1958—July.....    | 124.7 | 121.4 | 138.4   | 109.9    | 120.6               | 130.4                          |
| August.....       | 125.2 | 122.9 | 139.1   | 109.6    | 120.5               | 130.6                          |
| September.....    | 125.6 | 122.0 | 139.4   | 109.5    | 120.8               | 131.5                          |
| October.....      | 126.0 | 123.4 | 139.6   | 109.9    | 113.2               | 131.8                          |
| November.....     | 126.3 | 123.2 | 139.8   | 110.4    | 121.5               | 133.1                          |
| December.....     | 126.2 | 122.2 | 139.9   | 110.5    | 122.0               | 133.4                          |
| 1959—January..... | 126.1 | 122.3 | 140.2   | 109.2    | 121.8               | 133.4                          |
| February.....     | 125.7 | 121.2 | 140.2   | 108.8    | 122.0               | 133.4                          |
| March.....        | 125.5 | 120.0 | 140.3   | 109.4    | 122.3               | 133.4                          |
| April.....        | 125.4 | 119.3 | 140.5   | 109.6    | 122.6               | 133.7                          |
| May.....          | 125.6 | 118.5 | 141.0   | 109.7    | 122.5               | 134.9                          |
| June.....         | 125.9 | 119.1 | 141.5   | 109.2    | 122.5               | 135.4                          |
| July.....         | 125.9 | 119.2 | 141.7   | 109.7    | 122.7               | 130.4                          |

**TABLE F-2.—CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR REGIONAL CITIES OF CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE 1959**

(1949 = 100)

|                           | Total     |          |           | Food  | Shelter | Clothing | Household Operation | Other Commodities and Services |
|---------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------|---------|----------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
|                           | June 1958 | May 1959 | June 1959 |       |         |          |                     |                                |
| (1) St. John's, Nfld..... | 112.3     | 114.2    | 114.7     | 112.8 | 114.8   | 103.4    | 109.6               | 127.0                          |
| Halifax.....              | 122.4     | 125.4    | 125.6     | 115.2 | 133.4   | 118.5    | 129.1               | 138.2                          |
| Saint John.....           | 124.9     | 126.9    | 126.9     | 118.0 | 136.2   | 116.6    | 123.5               | 142.3                          |
| Montreal.....             | 125.2     | 125.9    | 126.1     | 122.5 | 144.5   | 105.0    | 119.6               | 136.4                          |
| Ottawa.....               | 125.4     | 126.0    | 126.2     | 117.3 | 146.8   | 112.5    | 121.4               | 136.3                          |
| Toronto.....              | 128.8     | 128.1    | 128.5     | 117.4 | 153.9   | 112.2    | 123.4               | 137.8                          |
| Winnipeg.....             | 123.3     | 122.8    | 123.1     | 117.9 | 131.9   | 115.1    | 118.8               | 131.8                          |
| Saskatoon—Regina.....     | 122.2     | 122.1    | 122.6     | 117.9 | 122.5   | 119.7    | 124.1               | 128.2                          |
| Edmonton—Calgary.....     | 121.9     | 122.0    | 122.2     | 116.1 | 125.2   | 117.6    | 121.7               | 131.6                          |
| Vancouver.....            | 125.1     | 126.8    | 127.1     | 120.6 | 137.9   | 114.6    | 129.9               | 135.2                          |

N.B.—Indexes above measure percentage changes in prices over time in each city and should not be used to compare actual levels of prices as between cities.

(1) St. John's index on the base June 1951 = 100.

## C—Strikes and Lockouts

Statistical information on work stoppages in Canada is compiled by the Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour on the basis of reports from the Unemployment Insurance Commission. The first three tables in this section cover strikes and lockouts involving six or more workers and lasting at least one working day, and strikes and lockouts lasting less than one day or involving fewer than six workers but exceeding a total of nine man-days. The number of workers involved includes all workers reported on strike or locked out, whether or not they all belonged to the unions directly involved in the disputes leading to work stoppages. Workers indirectly affected, such as those laid off as a result of a work stoppage, are not included. For further notes on this series see page 542, May issue.

**TABLE G-1—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1954-1959**

| Month or Year       | Strikes and Lockouts Beginning During Month or Year | Strikes and Lockouts in Existence During Month or Year |                  |                      |                                    |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
|                     |                                                     | Strikes and Lockouts                                   | Workers Involved | Duration in Man-Days |                                    |
|                     |                                                     |                                                        |                  | Man-Days             | Per Cent of Estimated Working Time |
| 1954.....           | 156                                                 | 174                                                    | 62,250           | 1,475,200            | 0.15                               |
| 1955.....           | 149                                                 | 159                                                    | 60,090           | 1,875,400            | 0.18                               |
| 1956.....           | 221                                                 | 229                                                    | 88,680           | 1,246,000            | 0.11                               |
| 1957.....           | 242                                                 | 249                                                    | 91,409           | 1,634,881            | 0.14                               |
| *1958.....          | 251                                                 | 260                                                    | 107,497          | 2,879,120            | 0.24                               |
| *1958: June.....    | 21                                                  | 40                                                     | 7,845            | 106,435              | 0.11                               |
| July.....           | 26                                                  | 46                                                     | 6,078            | 84,330               | 0.08                               |
| August.....         | 25                                                  | 54                                                     | 18,495           | 255,360              | 0.25                               |
| September.....      | 26                                                  | 56                                                     | 48,444           | 491,280              | 0.49                               |
| October.....        | 19                                                  | 48                                                     | 41,537           | 857,390              | 0.85                               |
| November.....       | 49                                                  | 49                                                     | 26,898           | 281,525              | 0.28                               |
| December.....       | 5                                                   | 31                                                     | 18,129           | 243,105              | 0.24                               |
| *1959: January..... | 14                                                  | 38                                                     | 13,739           | 158,730              | 0.16                               |
| February.....       | 9                                                   | 29                                                     | 7,068            | 123,175              | 0.12                               |
| March.....          | 16                                                  | 31                                                     | 20,973           | 95,430               | 0.10                               |
| April.....          | 12                                                  | 22                                                     | 8,747            | 72,340               | 0.07                               |
| May.....            | 20                                                  | 32                                                     | 5,359            | 60,825               | 0.06                               |
| June.....           | 30                                                  | 43                                                     | 8,432            | 57,320               | 0.06                               |

\* Preliminary.

**TABLE G-2.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, JUNE 1959, BY INDUSTRY**

(Preliminary)

| Industry                 | Strikes and Lockouts | Workers Involved | Man-Days |
|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------|
| Logging.....             | 2                    | 36               | 765      |
| Fishing.....             |                      |                  |          |
| Mining.....              | 1                    | 500              | 500      |
| Manufacturing.....       | 22                   | 5,550            | 49,480   |
| Construction.....        | 11                   | 1,939            | 5,160    |
| Transportation, etc..... | 2                    | 55               | 190      |
| Public utilities.....    |                      |                  |          |
| Trade.....               | 2                    | 182              | 735      |
| Service.....             | 3                    | 170              | 490      |
| All industries.....      | 43                   | 8,432            | 57,320   |

**TABLE G-3.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, JUNE 1959, BY JURISDICTION**

(Preliminary)

| Jurisdiction           | Strikes and Lockouts | Workers Involved | Man-Days |
|------------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------|
| Newfoundland.....      |                      |                  |          |
| Prince Edward Island.. |                      |                  |          |
| Nova Scotia.....       | 2                    | 563              | 655      |
| New Brunswick.....     |                      |                  |          |
| Quebec.....            | 10                   | 3,350            | 13,455   |
| Ontario.....           | 22                   | 2,577            | 12,825   |
| Manitoba.....          | 1                    | 90               | 810      |
| Saskatchewan.....      | 1                    | 6                | 130      |
| Alberta.....           |                      |                  |          |
| British Columbia.....  | 5                    | 214              | 2,055    |
| Federal.....           | 2                    | 1,632            | 27,390   |
| All jurisdictions....  | 43                   | 8,432            | 57,320   |

TABLE G-4—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS INVOLVING 100 OR MORE WORKERS, June 1959

(Preliminary)

| Industry<br>Employer<br>Location                                                              | Union                                                        | Workers<br>Involved | Duration in<br>Man-Days |                  | Starting<br>Date           | Major Issues<br>~<br>Result                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                               |                                                              |                     | June                    | Accumu-<br>lated | Termini-<br>nation<br>Date |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| MINING—<br>Old Sydney Collieries,<br>Sydney Mines, N.S.                                       | Mine Wkrs. Loc. 4535 (Ind.)                                  | 500                 | 500                     | 500              | June 12<br>June 15         | Refusal to work on a<br>prescribed holiday~<br>Return of workers.                                                                                                                                                  |
| MANUFACTURING—<br>Food Products—<br>Catelli Food Products,<br>Laprairie and Montreal,         | Bakery Wkrs. Loc. 333<br>(CLC)                               | 455                 | 5,005                   | 5,005            | June 18<br>.....           | Seniority, union shop~                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Canada Bread,<br>Toronto, Ont.                                                                | Teamsters Loc. 647 (CLC)                                     | 133                 | 130                     | 130              | June 25<br>June 26         | Alleged delay in concili-<br>ation proceedings~<br>Return of workers<br>pending conciliation<br>proceedings.                                                                                                       |
| Rubber Products—<br>Dunlop of Canada,<br>Toronto, Ont.                                        | Rubber Wkrs. Loc. 132<br>(AFL-CIO/CLC)                       | 163                 | 815                     | 1,140            | May 27<br>June 8           | Disciplinary action<br>against one worker~<br>Return of workers.                                                                                                                                                   |
| Dominion Rubber Co.,<br>St. Jerome, Que.                                                      | St. Jerome Rubber Workers<br>Federal Union Loc. 144<br>(CLC) | 1,000               | 1,000                   | 1,000            | June 5<br>June 8           | Alleged failure to consi-<br>der grievances~Ret-<br>urn of workers pending<br>negotiations.                                                                                                                        |
| Brinton-Peterboro<br>Carpet Co.,<br>Peterborough, Ont.                                        | Textile Wkrs. Loc. 822<br>(AFL-CIO/CLC)                      | 215                 | 215                     | 215              | June 25<br>June 26         | Working conditions~<br>Return of workers<br>pending further nego-<br>tiations.                                                                                                                                     |
| Wood Products—<br>Atlas Bedding,<br>Montreal, Que.                                            | Upholsterers Loc. 302<br>(AFL-CIO/CLC)                       | 132                 | 860                     | 860              | June 1<br>June 9           | Alleged violation of exis-<br>ting agreement~<br>Adjustments made<br>according to terms of<br>agreement.                                                                                                           |
| Iron and Steel Products—<br>W. C. Wood Co.,<br>Guelph, Ont.                                   | United Electrical Wkrs.<br>Loc. 544 (Ind.)                   | 124                 | 2,725                   | 7,635            | Apr. 3<br>.....            | Cost of living, seniority<br>rates, bonus system~                                                                                                                                                                  |
| John Inglis,<br>Toronto, Ont.                                                                 | Steelworkers Loc. 4190<br>(AFL-CIO/CLC)                      | 251                 | 375                     | 375              | June 12<br>June 16         | Suspension of one work-<br>er~Return of workers.                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Transportation Equipment<br>Studebaker-Packard of<br>Canada,<br>Hamilton, Ont.                | Auto Wkrs. Loc. 525 (AFL-<br>CIO/CLC)                        | 485                 | 2,425                   | 12,610           | May 13<br>June 8           | Wages~Progressive<br>wage increase totalling<br>13-26¢ an hour over<br>three year period.                                                                                                                          |
| Canadian Vickers,<br>Montreal, Que.                                                           | Four unions (AFL-CIO/<br>CLC)                                | 451                 | 1,805                   | 1,805            | June 19<br>June 25         | Retroactivity of wage<br>increase~4¢ an hour<br>retroactive to March<br>6, 1959; 1¢ June 26,<br>1959; 7¢ November 1,<br>1959; Reduction in<br>hours from 42½ to 41½,<br>with same take-home<br>pay August 1, 1960. |
| Electrical Apparatus and<br>Supplies—<br>Robbins & Myers Co. of<br>Canada,<br>Brantford, Ont. | Auto Wkrs. Loc. 397 (AFL-<br>CIO/CLC)                        | 128                 | 2,770                   | 3,735            | May 21<br>.....            | Wages~                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Chemical Products—<br>Polymer Corporation,<br>Sarnia Ont.                                     | Oil, Chemical Wkrs. Loc.<br>16-14 (AFL-CIO/CLC)              | 1,605               | 27,285                  | 103,975          | Mar. 18<br>June. 24        | Wages, working condi-<br>tions~9¢ an hour<br>increase, retroactive<br>pay, improved vaca-<br>tion provisions.                                                                                                      |
| CONSTRUCTION—<br>Anglin-Norcross,<br>Blenheim, Ont.                                           | Hod Carriers Loc. 749<br>(AFL-CIO/CLC)                       | 315                 | 155                     | 155              | June 16<br>June 16         | Working conditions~<br>Return of workers<br>pending further negoti-<br>ations.                                                                                                                                     |
| Plastering Contractors,<br>Ottawa, Ont.                                                       | Plasterers Loc. 124 (AFL-<br>CIO/CLC)                        | 200                 | 400                     | 400              | June 29<br>.....           | Retroactive pay~                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Lummas Co. of Canada,<br>Montreal, Que.                                                       | Teamsters Loc. 106 (CLC)                                     | 1,113               | 2,225                   | 2,225            | June 29<br>.....           | Union recognition~                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

TABLE G-4—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS INVOLVING 100 OR MORE WORKERS, JUNE 1959

(Preliminary)

| Industry<br>Employer<br>Location                                                 | Union                                                | Workers<br>Involved | Duration in<br>Man-Days |             | Starting<br>Date<br>—<br>Termination<br>Date | Major Issues<br>~<br>Result                                                                          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                  |                                                      |                     | June                    | Accumulated |                                              |                                                                                                      |
| TRADE—<br>Three Waste Paper Firms,<br>Lakeview, Long Branch<br>and Toronto, Ont. | Teamsters Loc. 938 (CLC)                             | 124<br>(30)         | 620                     | 2,355       | May 12<br>June 8                             | Wages, retroactive pay<br>~ Wage increase, \$50.00<br>retroactive pay.                               |
| SERVICE—<br>City of Cornwall,<br>Cornwall, Ont.                                  | National Union of Public<br>Employees Loc. 234 (CLC) | 130                 | 195                     | 195         | June 22<br>June 23                           | Wages ~ Increase of 10¢<br>an hour retroactive to<br>January 1, 1959, improved<br>working condition. |

Figures in parentheses show the number of workers indirectly affected.

# PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

*Obtainable from The Queen's Printer, Superintendent of Government Publications*

## **The Labour Gazette** (monthly)

The Official Journal of the Department of Labour of Canada. Contains items of current interest, statistics and articles on a wide variety of subjects in the labour field, including industrial relations, conciliation and disputes, prices and the cost of living, employment, wages and hours of work, activities of labour organizations, labour legislation, legal decisions affecting labour, activities of the National Employment Service and the Unemployment Insurance Commission, labour demand and supply, immigration, social, industrial and economic conditions in other countries, activities of the International Labour Organization.

Subscription Rates: \$2.00 per annum in Canada; \$4.00 per annum, other countries. Groups of 5 or more, \$1.00 per annum. Single copies, 25 cents. (English or French).

## **Reprints from the Labour Gazette**

Industrial Pension Plans in Canada. (Four articles) (English or French). 25 cents a copy.

Provincial Minimum Wage Orders: A Survey of Rates and Related Provisions. (English or French). 20 cents a copy.

Collective Agreements in Canadian Manufacturing Industries.

Number of Workers Affected by Collective Agreements in Canada, 1956.

Number of Workers Covered by Pension Plans. Rehabilitation Services in Canada.

Vocational Training for Girls and Women. (English).

Women in Canadian Banking.

10 cents a copy; orders of 20 or more, 5 cents; 100 or more, 4 cents (English or French).

## **Annual Report of The Department of Labour**

(Covers fiscal year ending March 31)

25 cents a copy (English or French).

## **Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada** (Covers calendar year).

Deals with growth of labour organization in Canada, distribution of local unions and union membership, structure and membership of labour organization, the labour press and international unions, and contains a directory of trade union officials.

35 cents a copy (English or French).

## **Labour Legislation in Canada** (Consolidated

volume, published at intervals of from 5 to 10 years since 1915, and annual supplements)

Provides in convenient form the text of labour law in Canada. Text or a summary of all federal and provincial labour laws and statutory orders made under them. Latest consolidation includes all labour laws on statute books at December 31, 1948. \$2.

## **Strikes and Lockouts in Canada**

Furnishes a complete record of all strikes and lockouts occurring in Canada during current year. Tables and related texts showing strikes and lockouts by years, by areas, by industries, including time lost, number of workers involved, duration, etc.

35 cents a copy (English or French).

## **Wage Rates and Hours of Labour**

An annual report published in loose-leaf form and followed later by a paper-bound volume. Contains the results of an annual survey at October 1 of occupational wage rates and standard hours of work in most industries.

Averages and predominant ranges of wage rates for selected occupation are tabulated separately on a regional basis for some 90 industries including logging, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, trade and service groups. Weekly salaries for office occupations and wage rates for labourers in manufacturing in 40 cities are also shown. Trends in wage rates are indicated in tables of index numbers by industry.

The information is available in two ways:

1—Through a subscription to a loose-leaf service (\$7.50 per year with indexed binder or \$5.00 per year without binder). Tables from the previous October 1 survey are distributed in loose-leaf form as they become available from, March to July. Subscribers later receive a paper-bound volume. (Bilingual).

2—In paper bound volume, available about one year after survey date.

One dollar a copy. (Bilingual).

## **Provincial Labour Standards Concerning Child Labour, Holidays, Hours of Work, Minimum Wages, Weekly Rest-Day and Workmen's Compensation** (annual).

Provides a ready comparison of the legislative standard in effect in all provinces concerning the subjects listed in the title.

25 cents a copy. (English or French).

## **Workmen's Compensation in Canada—A Comparison of Provincial Laws** (annual).

Sets out similarities and differences in provincial Workmen's Compensation Acts and contains tables showing the benefits payable under each Act and the industrial diseases compensated.

25 cents a copy. (English or French).

## **Apprenticeship in Canada**

This bulletin outlines the provincial apprenticeship plans and gives details of their methods of operation.

25 cents a copy. (English or French).

## **The Quebec Answer to the Problem of Apprenticeship 1956**

25 cents a copy (English or French).

## **A Modern Concept of Apprenticeship in Alberta 1957**

25 cents a copy (English or French).

## **Training Recruitment of Skilled Tradesmen in Selected Industries in Canada 1951-1956**

25 cents a copy (English June 1957).

## **Survey of Industrial Requirements for Professional Personnel 1956-58**

35 cents a copy (English).

## **Women at Work in Canada**

(Revised 1959) A fact book on the female labour force. 25 cents a copy (English and French).

## **Working Conditions in Canada, 1958**

25 cents a copy (English or French).

## **Vocational Education in Canada**

This publication explains the development of technical and vocational education by provinces and covers the provincial technical and vocational schools and programs.

25 cents a copy. (English).

*The Queen's Printer*  
OTTAWA

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY,  
DOCUMENTS DEPT.,  
78 EAST WASHINGTON ST.,  
CHICAGO 2, ILL., U.S.  
L.G.F.

If undelivered,  
return COVER WITH CONTENTS to:  
The Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Canada

En cas de non-livraison,  
retourner cette PUBLICATION INTACTE à  
L'Imprimeur de la Reine, Ottawa, Canada



## *Will YOU have an independent income?*

Now is the time to arrange through a **CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITY** for the little it will take to brighten the days when you must stop working. You can purchase an Annuity NOW to come due at age 50, 55, 60 or 65, or other ages.

**HERE IS AN EXAMPLE**—Suppose you are a man of 28 and want an Annuity of \$100 a month, beginning at 65. Your monthly premium would be \$16.44.

**AT AGE 65** the Government will begin paying you \$100 a month as long as you live! If you die within 10 years after age 65, the monthly

payments will continue to your heirs for the balance of that 10 years. Thus, you will have paid \$7,299.36 for a minimum return of \$12,000—which will be even greater if you live past 75!

**IF YOU DIE BEFORE 65** the Government will pay your heirs the total sum paid up to the date of your death plus 4% compound interest.

There are several plans to choose from. For detailed information, consult your **DISTRICT ANNUITIES REPRESENTATIVE**, or mail the coupon below, postage free.

FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR



**CANADIAN  
GOVERNMENT  
ANNUITIES**

To: Director, Canadian Government Annuities,  
Department of Labour, Ottawa, (Postage Free)

Please send me complete information on Canadian Government Annuities.

My name is.....  
(Mr./Mrs./Miss)

I live at.....

.....Date of Birth.....

Age when annuity to start.....Telephone.....

I understand that information given will be held strictly confidential.